CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 1¾d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28504—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. P. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.I. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1700	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
ROHILLA	3337	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 11th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 3, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 4, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on a future date FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Families, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Officers and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 9th August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,552 tons, on the 12th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

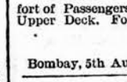
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	On or about 5th August

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 Tons, Captain N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES direct, on 17th Instant. This Steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
CUBA	2118	Late August for Continental Port.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	3330	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe *viâ* China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
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GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN UP TO 30 BALES AN HOUR.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

HOOP 7½ lbs. PER BALE OF 400 lbs.

Bales of these measurements are GUARANTEED, without injury to the cotton; and are over 20 per cent. SMALLER than bales from any other press.
Bales of *ordinary measurement* from a CUMMINS' PATENT press, require only 2½ lbs. of hoop per bale of 400 lbs., or about 60 per cent. LESS than any press in India.
The CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALES are well-known in ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, having been regularly exported to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, TRIESTE, GENOA, BARCELONA, &c., during the past SEVEN YEARS. They may be seen in BOMBAY at any time; and PRESSES may be seen WORKING at RAICHORE, VIRUDUPATI, SATUR, &c.

HALF PRESSES AND FINISHERS,

COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED, or REVOLVING, BOXES; OUTTURN with revolving boxes up to 60 Bales an hour, any weight of Bale up to 800 lbs. of cotton, ordinary measurement and shape.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
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PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

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SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

		Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy	Each	6	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis	"	7	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours	"	7	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis	"	8	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft	"	8	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns	"	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis	"	8	8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the above	from per suit	10	8

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.
SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

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BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;

DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

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Presentation Articles in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Floral, Bird, Naval and Military Albums; Photo Portrait Frames; Scrap Books; Card Cases, &c., &c.
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POSTAL ADDRESS:— Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.
POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

DRYING {For preserving everything that is subject to injury from damp, CIGARS and MATCHES particularly. Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 5, and 10.} BOTTLES

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE	By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.	EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.	Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
Dealers in		*with*	
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.	EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood, the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
all Goods		*Medicine*	
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.	KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
connected		*and Pharmacy.*	
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.	KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

SEE OUR RETAIL CATALOGUE—POST FREE—FOR MANY OTHER "READY TO HAND" HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD. {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

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ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Prices. Rs. a.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes..each	0 8	0 9
Eighteen Penny do. do. ... "	0 15	1 1
Two-Shilling do. do. ... "	1 2	1 4
Three-Shilling do. do. ... "	1 12	2 0
Five-Shilling do. do. ... "	2 12	3 4

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	4 0	4 8
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	9 0	10 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	13 8	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	27 0	30 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	6 0	6 12
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	12 0	13 8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	20 0	22 8

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	14 0	16 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c.	32 0	36 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c.	50 0	56 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

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GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

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SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

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BEST CAMEL'S HAIR BRUSHES.
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CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES.

RS. 1-12 per pair.

WHITE DRESS BOWS,

FINE CAMBRIC, RS. 5-12 per doz.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS. BOMBAY.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £30 to £50 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMANCAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 7th August 1891.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION from 4-30 to 7 P.M. will be SPECIALLY RESERVED for the Members of the BYCULLA, YACHT, and BOMBAY CLUBS, and BOMBAY and LADIES' GYMKHANAS and their Families.

Admission free on presentation of a Member's Card. A charge of Re. 1 will be made for the use of Gentleman Skates and 8 annas for the Ladies' Skates.

MORNING SESSION from 11 A.M., to 1 P.M.
EVENING SESSION from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.
A European Instructor will be in attendance, and a Band will play at the Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
ON SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1891, at 9 P.M.
SEANCE SCIENTIFIC & AMUSING.
DEMONSTRATIONS & MANIFESTATIONS—
By PROF. LEOPOLD BERNARD.
Extraordinary and Mysterious Experiences.
Notice :—Members are requested to honour us with their presence. Price of admission :—For Strangers, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA.....	Jas. Brown.....	3069 ..	29th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 6th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within 10 days, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning. A letter guaranteeing any claim in anticipation of a general average bond will be required on presentation of Bill of Lading for delivery.
A. SIMEON,
Bombay, 6th August, 1891. Agent.

FOR SALE.
PROPERTY OF C. W. CHABREL, CONTRACTOR, GOING HOME.

B. ARAB PONY, 13 2, 6 years off, very fast ; ought to win a race ; any trial. Given cost Rs. 500 ; and carriage, three months ago, Rs. 350.
G. WALER MARE, 15-2, 7 years off, up to any weight. Good across country. Rs 250. Any trial given.
D. B. C. F. 12-bore RIFLE, nearly new. Cost Rs. 250. Price Rs. 150. To be seen at the APOLLO HOTEL.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, (free of Income-Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after MONDAY, the 17th August, 1891, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to the shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 8th August, 1891, on production of their share certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th August, 1891, both days inclusive.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 22 OF 1889.

HURRISHUNKER DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Jugjeewan Kooka Street, outside the Fort. .....Plaintiff.
vs.
BUDUBAI, widow of POSSOO WALLOO KOLEE and YESSUBAI, another widow of POSSOO WALLOO KOLEE, and also as natural mother and guardian of the defendant BHIMABAI, all of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in a house No. 24, Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 22nd day of April, 1891, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed. All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, 4th Row, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and fronting on the North side in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 24, and now under Street No. 35 and 36, Ward No. 4041, Street Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement twenty-five feet in breadth and fifty feet in length, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the house of Shamjee Ludha and sweeper's passage, on the West by the house of Roopjee Molee, on the North by a small passage and the house of Raghoo and the passage belonging to premises, and on the South by the house of Anandjee Khatao, and the same standing on the name of Soorkoobai, in the Municipal Books, and now in the possession of the defendants and their tenants.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 15th day of August, 1891, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1891.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOVERDHUNDASS PURMANUNDASS has CONTRACTED TO PURCHASE from CASSILAL MITHALAL.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, upon which there was formerly standing a dwelling-house, but which has now been pulled down, situate, lying, and being without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the East side of the Parel or Bhendy Bazar Road, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, in the occupation of the said Cassilal Mithalal, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1646, New No. 3772, old Survey No. 2251, and new Survey No. 3711, containing by admeasurement 3684 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on the West by a compound and sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ghanchee Mahomed Khan, and on the South by the property of the said purchaser, together with all building materials lying on the said premises.
Any person having any claim upon or against the above property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, which will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1891.
LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND :—

A PAIR OF BLACK AUSTRALIAN COBS, beautifully matched, go in Single and double Harness, fast, steady, and believed to be sound.
A BROWN COUNTRY-BRED MARE, fast and steady. Has been regularly driven in a Brougham.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS for the above.
A VICTORIA, build to order, and in excellent condition, with Pole and Shafts.
AN ENGLISH-BUILT BROUGHAM, in first-class order, with Pole and Shafts.
CAN BE SEEN ON APPLICATION AT No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.
C. L. WEBER.
Honorary Secretary.
23rd July, 1891.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (Free of Income-Tax) has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, and made payable to Registered Shareholders on production of their share certificates on and after FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 8th August 1891, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

"SURGEON GENERAL SIR W. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND."

THERE will be a MEETING of the Subscribers to the above, in the Deputy Surgeon General's Office, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 7th Instant, at 5-30 P.M.
By Order,
J. GALLAGHER,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.
A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1891, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June 1891.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 12th August 1891, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1891.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, on SATURDAY, the 15th Day of August, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1891.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 29th Proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
આસર વીરજની કું૰
i. e. ASSUR VIRJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Cc.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Biegen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (100) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Meadows Street.

LOST.—During the Football Match at the Cooperage, on the evening of the 4th inst., a BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with yellow Horse Handle. Finder is requested to return it to the owner, Mr. F. A. RADDIE, care of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY, School of Art Compound, Esplanade—Prize Medals : Paris, 1878; Amsterdam, 1883 ; Calcutta, 1883-4 ; Antwerp, 1885 ; Indian and Colonial, London, 1886 ; Glasgow, 1888.

MOTIVALA'S DIARRHOEA DROPS.—A most reliable and efficacious vegetable remedy in *Cholera*, Diarrhœa, Colics, Vomiting and Looseness of Bowels. It has saved thousands of lives. Condemn it not without a trial. Price 4 and 8 annas per Phial. For cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.—An excellent and most efficient preparation made from the fresh Betel-Nut ; it cleanses and preserves the Teeth and gums; leaving a delightful Fragrance in the Mouth. Prepared by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, &c., 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED an experienced EUROPEAN ELECTRICAL FITTER used to Land Installations. APPLY GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD, BOMBAY.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

I HAVE always in hand a large Stock of mixed COLOURED FIRS for uses of Mills. Prices low. Samples sent free on application. Up-Country orders promptly executed. ABDUL HUSSEIN MOOLLA KADERBHOY, No. 1, Lane, Kamatypoora.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,213, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18 ; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, a comfortable and UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 1, Alexandra Road. It contains ten stables, two coach-houses, and a large number of out-houses. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUIL, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER COB ; 6 years ; up to any weight ; and quiet.—Apply R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 ; postage, Anna 1.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4 ; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8 ; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

JUST UNPACKED.—Best White Wine Vinegar from Budapest. Per Bot. As. 5 only. GREEN PEAS in Tins each As. 4 only. Very Fresh.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.
APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12 „
COQUETAS	„ 3	8 „

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12 „
„ 3	„ 3	8 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS"
VERY CHOICE.
REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
VERY CHOICE.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$	100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$	7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$	68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISC
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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168, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF very valuable Land with Puka Built Godown (used for storing crackers, Wheat, Seeds, &c.) thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate (Port Trust.)
MR. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th instant at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the owners Messrs. Curimbhoy Ebrahim Noor Mahomed, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and Goolam Mahomed Cassumalli.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the godown standing thereon, situate near Clive Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 402 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by public passage, on or towards the south by public passage, on or towards the east by the property of Abdool Hossein Cumrudin, and on or towards the west by the G. I. P. Railway Line, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2 136, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3303, and Street No. 139-4-0.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, the vendor's Solicitors at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneer, at No. 29, National Bank Building.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, August 7, 1891. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAMBOO AND MILAN STEEL.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account and risk of the concerned—
B M C—80 kegs of Milan steel.
„ —28 cases of bamboo steel, transhipped at Calcutta from the British India S. N. Company's s.s. "Patna" to the same Company's steamer "Java" for this port.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
On account and risk of the defaulting Indentor.—
53—18 17—1 case 100 gross Wooden Whistles balls inside.
„ 18 18—1 „ 100 „ „ „ „ „
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 strong palanquin office shigram with flea-bitten grey horse and harness, the property of Messrs. Booth and Co., liquidating their business.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome showy fast trotting Grey Gulf Arab horse, riding 15-3.
1 Chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.
1 handsome strong English-built 4 seated open carriage in very good order.
1 strong second-hand Mail-phaetom in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.
Ex s. s. Knight Companion.
On MONDAY, the 10th inst. and the following days at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gunpowder Bunder, Mazgaon, by order and on account and risk of the concerned.
The damaged cargo of the s. s. Knight Companion, consisting of bags of wheat, linseed, rapeseed, tilseed, and also full-pressed bales of cotton.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will on a day to be hereafter fixed, sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Rampart Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's. Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French polished plain and carved house-hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood semi-grand piano by "Schiedmayer," nearly new, handsome Kanga and Satsuma Daulton and Crown Derby table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of very handsome black Australian cobs, beautifully matched, go in single and double harness, fast and steady, a handsome strong Brown country-bred mare fast and steady, a handsome strong Victoria built to order, a handsome strong English built glass fronted Brougham, sets of single and double English harness, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, August 7, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Fort, next to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., the office furniture of Messrs. Booth and Co., consisting of large writing and sample tables, almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, copyingpress with table, punkahs, weighing scales, time-piece, pigeonhole, &c.
The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
The remaining cases of perfumery and soap from the well-known makers Phillipson and Co., consisting of Brown Windsor Soap, lavendar water, vegetable extracts, La Duchesse perfume, toilet bottles, tooth brushes, marking ink, smelling salts, satin sachets, shaving sticks, dentifrice, pearl powder, shaving soap, &c.
2 cases 29 rolls R. leather belting, 2½ and 3 inches.
100 kegs disinfecting powder.
93 coils rope, 1½ to 4 inches.
13 pairs Selby's carriage axles.
1 Selby's tire bending machine.
On account and at the risk of the indentor Haji Dada Aba—
7986. 1 case turmeric, &c

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
EXCHANGE BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	565xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Chartar Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	425
Chartr. Mercantile	31,000	425	425	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	37½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	425	412½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	410	all	6,pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	101

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	4100	All	5 p.c. 2,45
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	–	4 13	–	do. 42

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½x
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92xd
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	13	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,350	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	925
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Kutchinee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	4pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	440
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N div.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	–	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	97
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ah sedsheel	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	520
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	93
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	425
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,160
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1025
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	645xd
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	980	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	460xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	870
Empress	4,180	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	765
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	876	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	635xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		382½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	645xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	237½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	555
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	31	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	580
Leopold	5,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	600 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,295
Maragon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,00	70	1,090
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	190
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	515
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 no
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	561
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	13-15
Carolas	"	225
MaxicanDollars	"	223
Five-Franc Pieces	"	270
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	108-8
Gold Leaf	"	22
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	22-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	22-2
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	22-2
Pekin do	"	21-12 nom

(unsettled.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	107 13-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	107½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	110
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1873	nom.
City of Paris Loan	216
Port Trust Bonds	104

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 5 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 5 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight		1s. 5 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do	1s. 5 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do	1s. 5 17-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do	1s. 5 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do	1s. 5 21-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do	1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do	1s. 5 11-16d.
France	3 Do.	do	1'34
Do.	6 Do.	do	1'33
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	60 days'	do	99⅜
Madras	At sight		
Do.	30 days'	do.	
China	60 days'	do.	

THE British India steamer [illegible] Calcutta on Tuesday. She [illegible] cane in the Bay. Her sails [illegible] some being carried away bo[illegible] crew were badly injured, and [illegible] gers in getting about were a [illegible] great dearth of seamen in por[illegible] of ships which have visited th[illegible] to steamers running continuou[illegible] of salt.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Surgeon-General Sir W. Moore Memorial Fund, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Poona at Bombay, 11 a.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Polo, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Clnb, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Lalpoora arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Swordsman (s), for Zanzibar ; Asia (s), Liverpool, &c. ; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 o'clock. As usual, and the goals have been arranged so as not to interfere with the cricket match.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of July 1891, 2,687 ; daily average, 86 ; total of new admissions, 1,343 ; number of children vaccinated, 115.

LECTURE.—Mr. B. B. Nagarkar will deliver a lecture in English at the Shivaji High School Hall (Girgaum) to-morrow at 6 p. m. The subject will be " Limits of human knowledge." All English-speaking people are cordially invited.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—As several of the Civil team are unable to play to-day, the match Civil *vs.* Military has been postponed till next Friday. To-day there will be a practice game and all members of the Civil, Military, and Y. M. C. A. teams are requested to up, not later than 5-15 p.m.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY,—Bawa Sha Bakshy Gool Mahomad, honorary secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islamt Library, acknowledges with thanks the undermentioned sums from the following gentlemen :—Mr. Rahimtoollabhai Kherajbhai, J. P., Rs. 100 ; Mr. Noor Mohomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Caimbhai Ibrahimbhai, Rs. 50.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Krishnaji Anant, police patel of Mahal Bagayat, taluka Bijapur, in the Bijapur district, having been convicted under sections 409 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code and having been in consequence dismissed from office, is declared ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the " King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry" (Mr. A. A. Wilson, bandmaster,) will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers	English	Jullien.
Overture	Rienzi	Wagner.
Valse	Loves' Dreamland	Roeder.
Andante from	Moss in Egitto	Rossini.
Selection	Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Polka	Hurry Up	Ronaldo.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Ganu Kassiram, a labourer aged 25 years, living at Parel Road. The deceased had deposited a certain sum of money with his aunt, whom he asked to return his money about a fortnight ago ; but as the aunt refused to return it, a quarrel ensued between them, and subsequently the deceased swallowed a large quantity of opium with the intent to destroy himself. He was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was promptly treated. On Wednesday he again took opium, from the effects of which he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TEN TIMES IN JAIL.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Venkia Vittoo, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a *satar* (a musical instrument), valued at Rs. 25, from the house of the complainant, Shivprasad Chandikaprasad, living at Girgaum. Early yesterday morning the accused entered the complainant's house, the door of which was opened, and stole the *satar* ; but as he was leaving the house the complainant awoke and seized the accused, who was subsequently made over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted nine previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced him to undergo two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

DEATH OF MR. FRAMJEE N. BALABHOY.—A correspondent writes to us :—" I regret to communicate to you the death of our Parsee merchant-prince, Mr. Framji N. Balabhoy, which occurred at his residence yesterday evening at Callian. The deceased was ailing for a long time past and, notwithstanding that skilled medical aid was brought into requisition, he never rallied. The deceased, by his suavity of manners and amiability of disposition, had made many friends, not only amongst his own community but amongst others as well. He was of a charitable turn of mind and was instrumental in giving the Parsees of Callian a Tower of Silence which bears his father's name. His generosity was of an unostentatious character and was very wide-reaching. He leaves a widow and four children to bemoan his loss, besides a large circle of friends and relatives."

DEFAMATORY ALLEGATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Thukkar Khimjee Vullubdhass was charged with defamation by Thukkur Tricamjee Mooljee came up for hearing and final disposal Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, was for the complainant and Mr. De Souza for the defence. In this prosecution it will be remembered the complainant instituted proceedings as Khimjee Vallubdhass spoke to the former being in insolvent circumstances and had left Bombay with the object of defrauding his creditors. For the defence it was contended that the complainant was a co-trustee with the accused in a certain charitable institution and had uttered a groundless accusation against the latter by alleging that he had appropriated valuable security of the trust fund for private use. The accused resented the allegation ascribed to him and had a letter written through his son in English, who, not being conversant with the language, charged the complainant as stated above. The magistrate, after considering the evidence adduced, convicted the accused of the offence and inflicted a fine of Rs. 150.

" A VISITOR"—whether to India, Bombay, or merely to the church, we are not told—has written a short but interesting history of the church and parish of St. Peter in Mazagon, which is neatly printed and sold at the Mission house for the benefit of the church. The writer tells the story of St. Peter's, which, as he says, is formed out of the poorest and most neglected part of Bombay, and for long intermittently served, has blossomed after three decades into a solid parish conducted on lines whose usefulness and efficiency have been tested in a thousand English cures. The Rev. J. J. Farnham, school-master and assistant curate at Byculla, who brought about the separation of St. Peter's from Byculla, was the first chaplain ; the Rev. E. H. Cooper, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, succeeded him ; then the Rev. W. H. Harper, who was in turn succeeded by the Rev. Father Page in 1873, since which year the Cowley Fathers have been in charge of the parish.

" COPENHAGEN a free port." The idea is a very captivating one to the Danish folk just now, owing to their fear that the canal, in course of construction through Holland from the North Sea to the Baltic, will, by attracting trade to the North German ports, neutralise, in a great measure, the many advantages which the Danish Capital has hitherto derived from its unrivalled geographical position. Mr. MacDonell has sent home to Lord Salisbury a detailed account of the scheme, which appears to be comprehensive and well thought out. It includes the construction of a new port covering more than fifty-four acres, with some seventy [illegible] and acres of surrounding wharves, quays [illegible]ses. The undertaking has been pl[illegible] of the Copenhagen Harbour [illegible] connection with a private com[illegible]ined a concession from the [illegible] of eighty years. It is [illegible]ts of the Baltic will be [illegible] of the advantages offered [illegible]tively free from ice in mid[illegible] goods may be warehoused for [illegible]ce of duty on payment of storage [illegible]pon a liberal tariff. The projectors [illegible]ing enough to expect that Transatlantic [illegible] will find it advantageous to make Copenhagen their terminus, leaving the distribution of their cargoes among the shallow ports of the Baltic to the Copenhagen merchants.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Cotton, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were :—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonji Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarvai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamsedji Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, Perozshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamji Nasservanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE PROPOSED PASSENGER PAVILION AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

Colonel Merewether moved that sanction should be given to the Port Trustees to erect at the pier head, Apollo Bunder, a pavilion, measuring 100 ft. by 20ft., for the convenience of passengers embarking and debarking, as suggested by the Commissioner in his letter dated 3rd June, and that the Port Trust be allowed to occupy the ground at a nominal rental of Re. 1 per annum, with liability to vacate at six months' notice.

Mr. Duxbury seconded the motion, and, in doing so said he hoped the time would come when there would be a floating pier at the Apollo Bunder, so that passengers might be landed at the " Gate of India" in a decent way.

Mr. Mehta could not see why the Port Trust should not pay a reasonable rental. He quite admitted that the pavilion would be as much in the interest of the public as in that of the shipping, but still, he pointed, out, if they went to Government or the Port Trustees to ask them to enable the Municipality to carry out improvements, they said that the Municipality must pay for what they required. That was a perfectly proper principle to proceed on, and he should move as an amendment that the ground should be given up on condition that a reasonable rental, to be fixed by the Commissioner, was paid by the Port Trustees.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the amendment, and, in doing so, said he entirely agreed with what had been stated by the previous speaker.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that one reason in favour of the land being given at a nominal rental was that the Municipality had received it originally from the Port Trust, and, looking to the collateral advantages likely to be derived from the improvement, he thought the Corporation might be disposed to allow the occupation of the land at a nominal rental ; but still, he added, there was a good deal in what had been stated by Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Kirkham was in favour of the original motion. It was not a commercial transaction, but it seemed to him to be a case of general hospitality to the whole world and a matter affecting the general public of a city in which the Port Trust and the Municipality were equally interested.

Colonel Merewether said it was open to question that, inasmuch as the proposed accomodation for passengers was to be provided on a Municipal Bunder, the principality ought not to pay at least one half of the cost of the pavilion. In his opinion it would be dangerous on the part of the Corporation, as representing the public, to levy anything but a nominal rental on the Port Trustees, for the latter body might say that in those circumstances they would not carry out the work, unless the Corporation defrayed one-half of the expense.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was carried.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE BOMBAY POLICE FORCE.

The memorial drawn up by the committee appointed for the purpose on the increase of the police force was submitted for approval. It was a very lengthy document, and from it we extract the following :—

In their petition the Corporation solicit the attention of the Viceroy to the whole question of the apportionment of the cost of the police of the City of Bombay between the Local Government and the Corporation, now that the subject is before his Excellency's Government on the application of the Bombay Government for sanction to a permanent augmentation of the police force. The memorialists received from Bombay Government a letter in which they are informed that they will be required to pay in the middle of their financial year, after all their budget arrangements for the year have been completed and settled, a further sum of Rs. 1,91,711 beyond the sum of Rs. 2,58,289 hitherto paid by them, and that Government can only undertake to promise the continuance of the contribution of Rs. 90,000 hitherto paid by them for a period of two years further, hinting thereby that from 1893 this Corporation may be called upon to pay Rs. 5,83,784 for the cost of the police, *i.e.*, to say virtually, the whole cost, thereof. The memorialists propose, respectfully, to submit that not only the present increased burden which the Bombay Government seek to cast on the Corporation, but the whole sum which is levied from them for the cost of the police is levied unjustly, inequitably, unequally, and in a manner to excite feelings of just and angry discontent in the rate-payers of this city. The Corporation venture to submit that in determining such a proportion under the statutory power possessed by Government, they are entitled to receive fair and equal treatment in the apportionment of the provincial revenues with other parts of the Presidency. It is that and that only for which they pray ; and they say that if such fair and equal treatment is accorded to them, they are entitled to be relieved altogether from the burden of paying any portion of the cost of the police. In 1864, the Municipality (as then constituted) contributed a sum of Rs. 88,540-12-2 on this account. In that year a Bill was introduced into the Local Legislative Council to organize the Municipal Administration of the city on a systematic basis. A section was added to the Bill in Select Committee, by which it was enacted : " The annual expenses of the police of the city shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund." The transfer of police charges from the State to the Municipality, which was effected by Act II of 1865, was made in pursuance of the general policy laid down by the Government of India and in the full expectation that it would be carried out throughout the Presidency and the whole country. The reason why Bombay was to be made liable in her new Municipal constitution for her police as a local charge was because a similar policy was to be applied to all other parts of India. Bombay was not to be treated exceptionally. She was not, as a contributory to the general revenues, to pay for police elsewhere, while, as the raiser of her own rates, she was to tax herself for her own police. In the middle of the year 1871, after the Municipal Budget had been passed, it was suddenly announced that the Government contribution of one lakh of rupees to the City Police, which had now become payable from the Provincial, and no longer from the Imperial, Exchequer, but for which the Government of India had made allowance in allotting the Provincial assignment to this Presidency, was to be withdrawn. The position of things in 1873 was that Bombay, instead of being one-quarter better off than Municipalities elsewhere, was twice as badly off even on the supposition that the latter actually were called on to pay for half of their police, which your memorialists believe they never were, unless it might be in occasional instances when punitive police had been imposed. When the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 was passed, the opportunity was not neglected of imposing new burdens on the city (corresponding to those imposed on Municipalities in the mofussil), which, under the Acts of 1873, and 1878 were only optional. By section 61, your memorialists are charged with the obligation of making " adequate provision " for " (*p*) measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous disease " ; " (*q*) maintaining, aiding, and suitably accommodating schools for primary education." The inequality and injustice of the treatment under which the rate-payers of this city have laboured ever since 1865, the petition continues, has been much aggravated by the arbitrary manner in which the Bombay Government have deprived them of the full proceeds of one of their local sources of revenue, *viz.*, fees for liquor licenses. These fees were a source of Municipal revenue, certainly as far back as 1845, and probably for more than thirty years earlier. The memorialists are aware that, when the Corporation claimed in 1884 to be relieved of the cost of the police, it was stated in the reply given by Government that, " for the purpose of meeting those charges, the proceeds of the duty on tobacco and snuff have been made over to the Municipality, and a police rate, now included in the consolidated rate, is levied." In the first place this statement is not historically accurate. Just as other local revenue was employed by Government for what they considered Municipal purposes at the time, so was the revenue of the tobacco duties directed to be used for (*a*) the maintenance of the fire brigade ; (*b*) remuneration to thistees on occasions of fire ; (*c*) the establishment of the clerk of the peace ; and (*d*) half the cost of the police. This employment of the revenue did not in any way divest it of its local character. But it is no less interesting than instructive to note that the Municipality now pays for the maintenance of the fire brigade alone a sum of Rs. 1,44,800, nearly equal to the whole revenue derived from this source. But, in the second place, for whatever purpose it was employed at one time (as other Municipal revenue has, from time to time, been employed for defraying a portion of the cost of the police), the duty is entirely a town duty on tobacco of exactly the same character as other town duties on other articles of consumption in the city. This has been acknowledged by the Government of India. The Corporation think it their duty to point out that if the Government of Bombay persist in saddling them with the cost of the police, it will seriously hamper Municipal improvement and progress. Such a burden will fall so heavily on the tax-payers that it will be almost impossible to raise a revenue for works, urgent and necessary—notably drainage works. The Corporation need hardly point out that to ask the Municipality to pay so large an additional sum in the middle of the financial year is to gravely disturb and disarrange all their financial arrangements for the year. They are afraid that it will be impossible for them to meet the demand without stopping the progress of most desirable and needful works and improvements. The memorial asserts that the Corporation cannot rest content without soliciting a comparison between Bombay and not only other parts of this Presidency, but also other parts of India, and in particular the other two great capital seaports, Calcutta and Madras. Neither of these cities contributes to its police. Calcutta, the memorialists understand, has been recently relieved of the charge on the condition that it should spend an equal annual amount on the lately included suburbs. This is directly in conformity with the policy which prescribed the diversion of local expenditure on police to education, medical charity and public works of local interest. The capitalised value of the 4½ lakhs now demanded would probably enable them to complete, or nearly so, the all-important work of draining and sewering the city, which has so often been pressed upon them from official quarters ; nor, if they were relieved of this incubus, would they be likely to fall short of State requirements on other accounts. The rate-payers now pay three-fourths of the cost of the City Police and also contribute to the police of the mofussil, and they are told that they may soon have to bear the whole cost of the former. Whether this be in accordance with law or not, it is a manifest infraction of the simplest principles of justice, and an equally manifest breach of the orders and of the declared policy of the Government of India. As far as the memorialists are able to ascertain, that policy has been given effect to throughout India, except in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the City of Bombay. The Municipalities of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh paid in 1889-90 Rs. 4,26,123 on account of police ; the Municipalities of the Punjab Rs. 5,07,440 ; the Municipalities of Bengal, the Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay (except this city) paid nothing. The City of Bombay, therefore, is now called on to pay a sum equal to about one-half of what is paid by all the other Municipalities of H. M.'s Indian Empire (excluding Burmah) put together. Municipalities possessing a revenue of about 230 lakhs. The Corporation desire in conclusion to point out that compliance with the demand of 4½ lakhs for the current year is a financial impossibility. They have already stated that their budget, as duly passed and sanctioned by themselves in accordance with the law, was forwarded to Government on 12th February last, and that the expenditure side of that budget showed an allotment on account of the police of Rs. 2,58,289. The closing balance was also shown as Rs. 1,81,304, which included the one lakh which they are obliged by law to keep as a cash balance (*vide* section 126 (2) (*c*) of the Act). On 25th March, with this budget before them, Government made a demand which would absorb the whole cash balance including the lakh referred to, and leave a deficit over and above of Rs. 10,407. In other words, in order to re-adjust their finances so as to meet this demand and at the same time comply with the law, the Corporation must either impose fresh taxation to the extent of Rs. 1,10,407, or reduce their sanctioned expenditure, already at the lowest level consistent with efficiency, by the same amount. Either expedient is equally objectionable and inconsistent, in the opinion of the Corporation, with proper administration. They apprehend, therefore, whatever conclusion may be arrived at on the main representation in this memorial, that the Government demand is one which it is impossible to insist on in the current year at all events, and if the strength of the police is to be increased at their expense, such increase must await a new year. On this preliminary point a very early decision is respectfully solicited. The Corporation solicits from His Excellency in Council a fair and unbiassed consideration of their case, with redress for a present, and protection against a threatened, wrong. They claim to have shown—(*a*) That it was a principle of policy with the Government of India in 1864 that when police charges were universally made local, great seaport towns should receive special assistance from the State. (*b*) That when in 1865 the charge for the police of the city were transferred to the ratepayers, it was done under the excuse and with the pledge that such charges were to be made local universally. (*c*) That such charges were not made local elsewhere in this Presidency, and the pledge given in 1865 was a fiction from the first. (*d*) That when in 1871 the local Government proceeded to extend the liability to the mofussil, it was only to a few Municipalities, and in them the demand was light and ephemeral. (*e*) That, when in 1873 Municipal legislation for the mofussil was codified, the outside liability for police charges was fixed at 50 per cent. (*f*) That from 1871 to 1874, inclusive, the Corporation of Bombay were compelled to pay the entire charges of their police ; and that the local Government admitted the injustice of this proceeding, but excused themselves on the ground of financial exigency ; but that in 1875 the Government contribution of (nominally) one-fourth was renewed under pressure of a memorial to the Secretary of State. (*g*) That a main feature of Lord Ripon's Self-government Scheme was that Municipalities should be relieved of the cost of their police and that all the Municipalities of the Bombay mofussil have been so relieved ; but that the negotiations between Government and the Municipal Corporation proved abortive, chiefly because the former demanded of the latter a transfer of local revenues to the State treasury on the one hand, and refused to consider, on the other, the grounds on which the Corporation impugned the compensation for which a portion of such revenues had been commuted. (*h*) That while the Municipalities of the mofussil have been relieved of police charges in return for a certain defined liability on account of medical charity and education, Government propose to saddle the Corporation with the latter without relieving them of the former. (*i*) That the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras contribute nothing towards their police. (*k*) That the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have therefore been, and are being, treated unfairly, unequally, and in opposition to the declarations of the Supreme Government ; that large sums belonging to them have been arbitrarily misappropriated to the needs of the Provincial Exchequer, and that they are still exposed to claims untenable on any constitutional or equitable basis.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved " that the memorial on the police question be approved and adopted, and that the president be requested to forward the memorial drafted by them to H. E. the Viceroy in Council." He hoped they would allow him to say that they were never so foolish as when, in the self-delusion of a most egregious conceit, they permitted themselves to be fooled and flattered in adopting and parading before the world the motto *Urbs prima in Indis*. This most ostentatious motto had much to answer for. In the first place it had contributed not a little to demoralise themselves. Who of them, he asked, did not know that when they had neither rhyme nor reason to urge in defence of a piece of expenditure more than usually extravagant or unwarranted, their last resort was to gush forth into an eloquent and indignant appeal to that motto ? But the mischief did not end there. On the strength of that vain motto their wealth and their resources were supposed to be inexhaustible, and everybody in need and everybody in distress had felt themselves justified in casting covetous eyes upon what were imagined to be their fabulous hoards. But nobody had so systematically and constantly set to work to make them pay for their ostentation than what some of them were fond of describing as " our benign Government." The benignity of their attacks upon the Municipal purse was more unquestionable. Not Robin Hood nor any of those benevolent highwaymen who put their hands in the pockets of the rich only to give to the poor ever did it more benignantly. Whenever a pecuniary attack was meditated on them, they were sure of being told that Bombay was the richest and most enlightened city in the presidency. If the attack was going to be of a more than usually severe character, then they might fully expect to be extolled as the richest and most enlightened city in the whole Empire. Some of the members might think that that was too strong language to apply to Government even in jest. Well then, jest apart, he might say it was nothing but the sober fact that Government had deliberately from time to time confiscated an enormous portion of their legitimate local revenue in the most unequal and inequitable manner. In no respect was the attack more apparent than in the treatment that had been accorded to them in the matter of their police expenditure, and he thought that all the members who had read the memorial which it was proposed to send to Government would agree with him that what he had said was entirely borne out by the contents of that document. The matter came to this, that although Bombay had every right to expect relief, it was the only town in the presidency which had not been relieved of the burden. It was difficult to come to any other conclusion than that there was good reason to complain of the unreasonable and unequal treatment Government intended to extend to Bombay. It was impolitic treatment to accord Bombay, because it could not but raise among the rate-payers of the city angry feelings of discontent. In conclusion, he asked them to adopt the memorial and authorize the president to forward it to H. E. the Viceroy in Council. He also paid an appropriate tribute to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, in the preparation of the memorial.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the motion.

Mr. Wacha urged the necessity of making out the strongest possible case to Government in support of their contention, and quoted several facts and figures with regard to the police of Calcutta and Madras.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master asked whether, in view of the treatment received from Government in this matter, they considered that they enjoyed the privileges of local self-government. Local self-government as they enjoyed it was a " sham, delusion and a snare," for, although they were supposed to have been given local self-government the Government were governing them. In several instances the Bombay Municipality had been used as a " milch cow" (loud laughter) by Government. Every time the milk was drawn from that cow, and now they were trying to get the milk rather too rapidly. (Laughter.) What would be the state of that cow ? It would become useless and would be transferred to the slaughter-house. It would be worthless and nobody would pay one pie for it, and that respectable and precious cow, which cost 60 lakhs per annum, would be given over to that honourable gentleman who presided over the Insolvency Court. (Renewed laughter.) It was quite time that Government gave serious consideration to the matter, and it was a matter for congratulation that on this Committee they had such able members

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

EXCESSIVE rain, following the tardy setting in of the monsoon, has flooded some of the up-country districts, causing considerable loss of life and damage to property; but the agricultural outlook is now not unfavourable upon the whole. A moderate quantity of Cotton has been taken by local spinners from Godown during the past week, but exporters have been very little in the market. Weather and crop reports from some of the principal Cotton-growing districts are satisfactory, but from others they are still unfavourable. Wheat has been in but small request for export during the last few days, but a moderate business has been down in Seeds at somewhat higher rates. In sympathy with silver, the course of Exchange has latterly been downwards, and rates closed this evening at a decline of 1-8d. in Bank Bills and 3-32d. in Private Paper from last Thursday evening's quotations. Government Paper is 1-16 higher in Four per Cents. Freights are firm, with more enquiry for tonnage at somewhat higher rates. The Import Market is unchanged, ready demand being slack, and not much forward business passing at present.

MONEY.—The generally expected action of the directors of the Presidency Bank in reducing their minimum rate to the exceedingly low level of two per cent. last Thursday, in presence of their rapidly increasing balance and in view of continued abundance of Money in the near future, had not much effect on the items of Loans and Bills discounted, the Return issued at the beginning of the week having disclosed only slight increase of ½ of a lakh in the former, while the latter still showed some falling off, though much less than had been noticeable in the two previous Returns. Private Deposits, however, had been withdrawn to the extent of some 19 lakhs, required at the close of the month for a special purpose, and the Cash Balance showed a decrease of 20¾ lakhs; the other noticeable items in the Bank's Statement being an increase of 4¼ lakhs in Government Deposits, more than counterbalanced, however, by a further sum of 4¾ lakhs put into Government Securities. The Bank's minimum remains at 2 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was quiet on last mail-day, 1 s. 5 7-16d. for Bank Demand having been available for a short time only and in one direction. A little Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 5 13-32d. and Demand at 1s. 5 7-16d., the same rates having been offered for next mail. A few small amounts in Private Bills were placed at 1s. 5 d. ready, and for August delivery, for three months' sight Credits; but the supply was extremely limited. The market opened rather irregularly on Saturday, with sellers of Bank Demand at 1s. 5 15-32d. and one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5⅝d. The latter rate was soon lost, however, and the market closed at 1s. 5 21-32d. and with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 5 19-32d. for December and 1s. 5⅝d. for January transfer. On Monday the market was quiet at a slight advance on Saturday's rates. For a part of the morning 1s. 5½ was available for Bank Demand, but little was taken up, and Telegraphic for January transfer was quoted at 1s. 5¾d. Merchants' Bills were scarcer than ever, and nothing to speak of transpired on that line. The feeling was weak at opening on Tuesday and rates soon dropped 1-32d., some Bank Demand having, however, been done in the morning at 1s. 5 15-32d.; but the decline did not bring out Mercantile Bills, which were scarcer than ever. The market was flat at the close, with the highest forward quotation for Telegraphic, 1s. 5-8d. Yesterday the market was quiet at about Tuesday's closing quotations. Some Bank Demand was done at 1s. 5 7-16d., but the rate was very scarce in the afternoon. Of Private Paper there was little or none offering. To-day the market has been weak with little doing, at a decline of about ¼d. all round since yesterday. Forward Telegraphic was quoted at the close at 1s. 5 15-32d. for December and 1s. 5¾d. for January transfer, and ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 5	5-16d. per Rs.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 5	9-32d. "
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 5	13-32d. "
Do.	4	do.	1s. 5	9-16d. "
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5	17-32d. "
Credit	3	do.	1s. 5	17-32d. "
Do.	6	do.	1s. 5	21-32d. "
Documents	3	do.	1s. 5	9-16d. "
Do	6	do.	1s. 5	11-16d. "
Francs	3	do.	184¾	"
Do.	6	do.	186	"

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 5th August 1891	Rs.	32,95,000
Silver received during the week	"	4,000
	Rs.	32,99,000
New coin paid during the week	"	7,01,000
	Rs.	25,98,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	13,000
	Rs.	26,17,000
Last week	"	32,97,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as usual on the day following the monthly settlement, was quiet last Friday, and little fresh business was done either for Money or Account. Previous rates for Fours were, however, maintained, and at closing 107⅞ for cash and 107 9-16 for the August account were still quoted; the rate for 4½ per cents having been altogether nominal. The feeling was firm on Saturday, but no higher than 107⅞ for Fours for Money, and 107 9-16 for Account were quoted till towards the close, when an advance of 1-16 per cent. has established, the cash price leaving off with buyers at 107 13-16. On Monday the market was weak in tone, but rates for Fours did not change from Saturday's final quotations, closing prices having been 107 13-16 for cash and 107⅞ for the next settlement at the end of this month. A firmer feeling was apparent on Tuesday, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. was attained in Fours, both for Money and Account, closing quotations having been 107⅞ for cash and 107 11-16 for the August settlement. Yesterday the market was tame, with hardly anything doing, and rates for Fours gave way a little; the cash price having been 107 13-16, which was the closing rate, and 107⅞, buyers', the quotation for the settling day at the end of the month. There has been little doing again to-day, and though the cash price was quoted for a time 1-16 per cent. lower, it was firmer at the close, the final rate having been 107 13-16, with the next settlement at 107⅞, and the September account 1s. 5 7-16d. The nominal price of 4½ per cents has been 107 throughout the week, but this evening 107½ is named.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ½ per cent. lower at 110. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 104.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent during the past week, and very little having been done to test quotations, these are generally as they stood a week ago. Compared with the rates given in our last report, we have to note an advance of Rs. 35 in Ripon of Rs. 10 on Alliance and David Cotton Mill Shares; of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit and Howard and Bullough, and of Rs. 2½ in Imperial; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Coorla; of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 10 each in Queen, Manecksji Petit, and Bombay Cotton, and of Rs. 5 in Leopold. The only change in Press Shares is in Akbar, which are Rs. 25 higher. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay Flour are Rs. 10 higher; Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5; and Thacker and Co. Rs. 3. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been no change in the state of the market for *Grey Goods* since the date of our last report, and rates are quoted the same as before for all descriptions. The demand is very languid and the balance of stock is becoming larger week by week. Holders are willing to sell very freely at or about the current rates, but they find no buyers of any importance. *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* are quite unchanged in position and value. For *Local Goods* the demand in the Bazaar is very poor and the feeling is dull; but one of the Bombay Mills has sold about 4,000 bales during the week, of which some 1,500 bales are ready and about 2,500 in preparation. The week's clearances are estimated at 2,100 packages of *Imported Goods* and 4,500 bales of Local.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* continues to be in restricted demand; but the small business which has transpired has been at about previous rates, and in a quiet market. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hong-kong, Shanghai, and Japan for the fortnight ending last Monday were 9,500 bales, with a downward tendency in rates in a dull market, and with Exchange on Bombay Rs. 221½. China buyers, in presence of these advices, have been very slow, but some purchasers for Calcutta have been made of No. 21s. at fully current rates. About 1,800 bales have changed hands during the week, and the market closed with some enquiry for the interior, but no demand for China, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No.	6s Mule,	As.	3¾	to 4	per lb.
" ...	... "	8s "	"	4	" 4¼	"
" ...	... "	10s "	"	4⅜	" 5	"
" ...	... "	12s "	"	4⅜	" 4⅞	"
" ...	... "	16s "	"	5 5-16	" 5⅜	"
" ...	... "	20s "	"	5½	" 5⅞	"
" ...	... "	24s "	"	6	" 6½	"
" ...	... "	30s "	"	6¾	" 7	"
" ...	... "	40s "	"	8	" 8¼	"

METALS.—*Copper* has declined 4 to 8 annas per cwt., only a small business having been transacted, however, in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal*, on the other hand, has been firm, and purchases have been made to a moderate extent on the bases of previous rates. *Iron* has been quiet and unchanged, little having been done during the week in any description.

COAL.—Sales have been made since last mail of Powell's Dufferin Cardiff, for September-October shipment, at Rs. 15½ per ton; and of Davison's West Hartley, in the same position, at Rs. 14 per ton. Sellers' closing rates, for October-November shipment, of Powell's and Davison's are Rs. 16 and 15 respectively.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained quiet to the close of last week with not much doing for local spinners' account and less for export, but previous prices were maintained. During the present week the Mills have been more in the market, but only a moderate business has transpired in the aggregate, while the enquiry from shippers has been still more restricted, nothing whatever having been done on their account on Tuesday and hardly any thing yesterday. The price of Dhollera was put up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy at the beginning of the week, unfavourable news having been received from the districts in connection with the new crop of that growth; but otherwise prices were unchanged. The purchases by the Mills for the week sum up about 10,000 bales, chiefly of Oomra and Dhollera discriptions, Dharwar, Ginned Compta, and Bengals; while, for export, only about 2,000 bales have been taken, consisting, for the most part, of Ginned Compta, Oomra kinds, Mowa and Bhownuggur, Bengals and Broach. The market closed quiet this evening with prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than they stood at a week ago.

The telegraphic weather and crop advices to hand at the beginning of the week stated that Cotton-sowing was making good progress at Agra and Delhi, in the Bengal circle, considerable improvement in the crop having been perceptible in the latter district; while at Beawar the plants were flourishing, and at Cawnpore later sowings had improved somewhat, but more rain was wanted. Throughout the Oomra circle the Cotton plants continued to flourish, though they needed fine weather for weeding at Barsee and Julgaum. At Broach also, where the total rainfall this season had been brought up to 40¾ inches against an average for June-August of 30½ inches, fine weather was required for weeding, but the plants looked well. Sowing was making good progress at Bhownuggur, but in the other districts of the Dhollera circle, it was delayed, owing to too much rain. At Bellary the absence of rain still prevented the sowing of the Cotton crop.

The further news by wire, made known to-day, reports the position virtually unchanged in the Dhollera circle except that at Wadwan, as well as at Bhownuggur, sowing was making good progress. The plants needed fine weather at Broach and in some of the Oomra districts, slight damage from too much rain being reported from Julgaum. Sowing was progressing in the Bengal circle, a fall of over 8 inches of rain at Delhi during the last few days having much improved prospects in that district.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	158=3 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	146=3 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	140=3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	"	167=3⅞d.
Do. Good do.	"	156=3 17-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	160=3 19-32d.
Do. Good	"	151=3 13-32d.
Broach, Fine	"	195=4 11-32d.
Do. Good	"	177=3 31-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	162=3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	151=3 13-32d.
Do. Good	"	141=3 7-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	"	185=4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	"	171=3 27-32d.
Do. Good	"	160=3 19-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	161=3 19-32d.
Westerns, Good	"	156=3 17-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week	110,158	3,637	9,158
From 1st Jan. to 5th August	1,759,332	1,856,317	1,645,186
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	5,333	7,188	4,618
From 1st Jan. to 5th August	937,857	1,352,070	1,179,281
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	5,659	1,656	319
From 1st Jan. to 5th August	93,937	55,099	25,999

WHEAT.—In the earlier part of the week under review a moderate business was done for export in this staple, and on Saturday the tone of the market became firm, while prices advanced half to one anna per cwt. all round. This feeling was not sustained however, and during the present week transactions from day to day have been upon a small scale, while the market has been quiet or at most steady.

SEEDS also became firm at the close of last week, and both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* of all kinds were half to an anna per cwt. higher, a further advance of one anna having been established on Monday in a steady market. Since then the feeling has become quiet, with a moderate business passing, but without further change in rates, our closing quotations this evening being:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	" 7-13-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-6-0 to " 7-7-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-11-0 to " 6-14-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	31,527	65,930	72,594
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th August	10,703,937	4,483,214	4,766,897
Linseed for the week	33,249	6,782	32,047
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th August	4,150,544	1,969,594	1,659,274
Rapeseed for the week	13,185	309	111,511
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th August	1,185,864	879,809	1,508,163
Gingelly seed for the week	3,655	498	891
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th August	960,712	681,463	651,174

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	263,597	135,700	73,730
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Aug.	9,717,239	3,555,156	3,917,236
Linseed for the week	83,334	8,205	35,012
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Aug.	3,770,242	1,644,081	1,590,550
Rapeseed for the week	17,221	...	89,318
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Aug.	1,073,839	629,046	1,399,024
Gingelly seed for the week	1,224	4,558	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 5th Aug.	1,022,398	835,461	702,994

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD.—July 31, at 8, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of W R Macdonald, M A, of a son.

DEATH.

BRABAZON.—August 1, at the European General Hospital, Calcutta, from heat apoplexy, Surgeon H M Brabazon, M D, Bengal Medical Service, aged 29 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X. Y. Z."—Your letter should be addressed to the Traffic Manager.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1891.

The House of Commons' debate on the Indian Budget, despite the return to the old rule by which any Indian grievance can be discussed on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, did not range over a wider area than usual. Mr. Samuel Smith, by some unhappy accident, missed the opportunity of getting the House to discuss the continued deprivation of India of the advantages of representative government; and Mr. Provand's motion, urging that further restrictions should be placed on the Indian mills, seems to have been only briefly debated in a thin house. We in India, who are not conscious of any particular enlightenment that Parliamentary discussion has ever thrown upon Indian affairs, have no serious reason to complain of this. It is noteworthy chiefly as showing how small have been the results of recent attempts to interest public opinion in England in the long catalogue of Indian grievances which has lately been pressed upon the notice of English politicians. Mr. Provand's failure to excite interest in his motion is of course wholly satisfactory. It was something to find that Lancashire had to go to Glasgow for a spokesman for its selfishness. It was more to find that, having found the spokesman, it thought the game so discouraging that even members from the great cotton county held aloof from it. If Lancashire thus proclaims its doubt of the feasibility of its own imposture, the home public will not be long in finding out how hollow it is. Mr. Maclean was there, but he does not appear, from the telegram, to have struck a blow for Lancashire against its Bombay competitors; and when Sir George Campbell denied the existence of the alleged abominations in the Indian mills, and taunted the Lancashire manufacturers with being the last people in the world to raise the question, he perhaps said all that could be said concerning the most dishonest agitation of our time. It is a pity that Mr. Samuel Smith, who, as an aspirant to Parliamentary leadership in behalf of India, ought to have mastered the technicalities of the position, lost the chance of bringing on a discussion upon the abandoned Indian Councils Bill. But the House probably looked upon this as a happy catastrophe, and once more proclaimed its indifference to the whole question. Indian reformers, who think they can influence Parliamentary opinion at home, should take note of this. Lord Cross promises Sir William Wedderburn that the Bill shall be reintroduced next year, and that an effort shall be made to pass it. The Congress and those who are representing it in England will do well, therefore, not to repeat the tactics by which they have boasted that the passage of a Bill which did not satisfy their expectations has twice been prevented. They have found it easy enough, by threats of opposition, to discourage the Government from taking the Bill seriously in hand. They will not find it quite so easy, even if the Liberals come into power, to persuade the Government to go with them in this matter as far as they wish to go. Had Liberal opinion been in earnest in the matter, there would have been at least enough Liberal members in the House on Tuesday to give Mr. Smith's motion decent burial.

Sir John Gorst's account of the financial prospects of the current year was in great part anticipated in our columns last week. We then stated that the situation was decidedly more promising than it was in March, the railway returns being splendid, and the expenditure on opium being thirty lakhs lighter than the estimate, owing to short crops on the Bengal side. Sir John Gorst now says that the surplus stands at Rx. 3,96,010. The estimated surplus was Rx. 1,15,000, so that the Budget promises to turn out twenty-eight lakhs better than it did four months ago. Here, however, we must altogether part company with Sir John Gorst. No one who candidly faces the facts can notice without displeasure the almost cruel optimism which pervades his speech as the telegraph has summarised it for us. Here in Bombay no one's estimate of the financial situation would unduly take its colouring from the districts in the south and in the north, which are doomed to suffering, no matter what favourable turn the season may now take. Our own ample rainfall is likely rather to make us underestimate the misfortunes of other provinces. But the facts press too closely upon us, from the North-West and from Madras, to allow us to look upon Sir John Gorst's assurance that the danger of famine has ceased as other than a piece of cruel flippancy. Ignorance of the real state of affairs cannot be pleaded in excuse for it. The India Office receives and publishes for the information of the public the season reports from Madras, which, each week, read more nearly like famine reports. In the paper, in which he read his own speech, he must also have seen a report from Madras, in which the rainfall is shown to be largely below the average in every district except five, that distress is increasing in North Arcot and Chingleput, and now in Coimbatore, and that great anxiety is being felt about parts of Cuddapah and South Arcot. That is the broad outline of the situation which to Sir John Gorst seems so cheerful. Looked at in detail, it is even more discouraging. It is no doubt a question of arem and degree, but in all the districts named the symptoms which usually proclaim the imminence of famine are seen in alarming abundance. Cattle are dying by thousands from want of fodder and of water. In the Coimbatore district, we hear, the cultivators, in despair at the impossibility of feeding their bullocks, are selling them at two rupees a head to Chamars, who buy them for the value of their skins. A fair abstract of the returns that are being sent in to the Mahajana Sabha of Madras from the villages in the Chingleput district would be useful reading for Sir John Gorst. It would satisfy him that, in saying that all danger of famine had passed away, he was even more reckless than when he astonished everyone by his strange performance in the Manipur debate. Lord Cross thought it his duty indignantly to repudiate the Under-Secretary's indiscretion on that occasion. We should all think better of Sir John Gorst if he himself undertook the repudiation of the later and the much more serious indiscretion. What view will the starving people of the Madras districts take of the Government to which they look for protection if they learn that one of its most eminent servants at home has declared that there is no need for anxiety about them?

Sir John Gorst cannot be congratulated upon the contribution which he made to another chapter in the Budget discussion. The debate is very inadequately summarized in the telegrams, but it seems that Mr. J. M. Maclean, in supporting a motion for the extension of the Sind-Peshin Railway to Kandahar, animadverted upon the heavy duties imposed by the Afghan authorities upon exports from British India. The subject is one to which we have repeatedly called attention, and it has always seemed to us that so long as India pays twelve lakhs a year to the Ameer, getting nothing in return, the Indian Government are in a peculiarly favourable position for approaching him on the subject. Sir John Gorst ignores that consideration, and has most effectually thrown away whatever chance there was of persuading the Ameer to put his commercial relations with India upon as friendly a footing as his political. The Ameer, he says, is an independent ruler, not a vassal, and the Government have no right to interfere with his fiscal policy. This, of course, is what the Ameer might have been expected to say if he had been put into a temper by some blundering negotiator who had demanded as a right what should only have been asked for as a friendly concession. As a friendly concession, the Ameer might have been persuaded to grant a relaxation of the stringent restraints which he and his agents on the route through Kandahar to Meshed have put upon Indian trade. But Sir John Gorst has supplied him with an answer to any proposals that may be made to him on the subject, and has made an improvement in that direction hopeless for years to come. As to Mr. Maclean's suggestions that the existing line should be extended to Kandahar, we should like to see the data on which he calculates that that could be made a paying undertaking. The condition precedent to its prosperity would be the removal of the transit duties which Sir John Gorst reminds the Ameer he has a perfect right to levy as long as he chooses; and that, for the moment, seems to rule the project out of discussion. If the extension to Kandahar is thought of as the appropriate reply to the imminent extension of General Annenkoff's railway to Sarakhs, a more unfortunate adaptation of means to ends could not be devised. The strategical value of Kandahar is much more justly estimated now than it was in 1879, and impassable barriers have not in the interval been erected on the Khwaja-Amran range for us to go forward in advance of the strongest defences that a frontier was ever supplied with, and to take up a new and weaker base at Kandahar. The material for carrying the railway forward from Chaman to Kandahar are available on the spot, but it becomes increasingly doubtful if they will ever be used. The existing line has been the costliest undertaking of the kind in Indian railway history, and we have not got to the end of our expenditure in connection with it. An alternative route to the Bolan is already under consideration, and the Zhob Valley line will cost at least seven crores, if it is to give direct and unbroken connection between Quetta and the Indus Valley system opposite Dehra Ismail Khan. Mr. Maclean's Kandahar Railway will have no chance until these larger and, from a military point of view, much more urgent schemes have been disposed of.

SOME days since the *Times'* correspondent telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the Admiral of the French fleet then, and apparently still, at Cronstadt, was the bearer of the draft of a Treaty of Alliance between France and Russia drawn up at Paris between M. Riboto, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador. It is now stated that neither in Paris nor at St. Petersburg has any official denial been vouchsafed to this statement, though some doubts have been thrown on its authenticity by irresponsible critics. No hint was given as to the provisions of this curious document entrusted, not to the regularly accredited Ambassador of France in the Russian capital, but by an Admiral who appears to have been constituted, or to have constituted himself, plenipotentiary for the occasion. Pending further information which will probably show that the draft transmitted from Paris by the hands of the Admiral does not provide for an alliance, but for combined action by the naval forces of Russia and France, in case of war, it may be as well to give some attention to a conversation between M. Millevoye, a Deputy of the French Assembly, and Baron Jomini, a Russian diplomatist, which took place in the middle of July. An account of the interview was published in the *Gaulois* and the purport of it was telegraphed to the *Times*. Russia, Baron Jomini stated, does not seek to obtain possession of Constantinople; what she demands is freedom of passage though the Dardanelles for the Russian and French fleets, which would then be able to enforce respect for the liberty of the high seas. It may be as well to interpellate here the fact that some three years since the French Assembly approved of a programme submitted by the Government, that the strength of the French Navy should be made equal to those of any two continental Powers—a formula in some sort a plagiary of that which lays down for the guidance of the Admiralty in England that the British fleet should be equal in strength with that of France in co-operation with the fleet of any other Power. A good deal has been done to give effect to that aspiration; but, seeing that the other Powers have not been idle meanwhile, the proposed ideal has not been, and perhaps never will be, attained either in England or in France. Obviously the British Mediterranean fleet in co-operation with that of Italy would be more than a match for the French fleet, even at its strongest. This consideration may possibly have suggested the "demand" which, whether made or not, furnished Baron Jomini with an interesting theme for conversation with M. Millevoye, who appears just now to take great interest in the course of foreign politics. The Baron was at pains to point out that the claim to the freedom of the Dardanelles for the two fleets ought not to be repugnant to France, and the reason given was the singular one, that it would enormously facilitate the peaceful development of the resources of both countries. Seeing that the Dardanelles are now, and have been for many years, free as air to the trade of all nations, it is hard to see how the acquisition of the right of sending armed fleets through those waters could add to their peaceful character. It was further explained that Turkey would be "re-assured" by the signature of France, and will see her way to the enjoyment in unbroken peace of the fruits of the new alliance, which might even guarantee the integrity of Turkey against every contingency. As a clincher, the Baron informed the French Deputy that it is only through the Dardanelles made free that France can find her way to an effective alliance with Russia. If this be the way the cat is jumping, we need not expect to find any indications of it when the purport of the protocol, convention, or other document said to be in course of elaboration at the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg is made known. Of course we may set aside as purely complimentary the suggestion that the French fleet—and the French fleet only—shall share with that of Russia the right to go to and fro through the Dardanelles. The French fleet would have a weary time of it in the Black Sea. Now that it is no longer a question of lending its aid to a British fleet bombarding Sebastapol, there are no French interests requiring the presence in the Euxine of men-of-war which would be more usefully employed in the Mediterranean. Nothing would be gained by arousing the jealousy of all other States by putting forward a claim to send French squadrons into a *cul-de-sac*, where they would have nothing to do. A Russian claim to send warships up or down the Dardanelles at their own sweet will, is one that will never commend itself to England, or to Austria, or to Italy, or to Germany. But it would, nevertheless, be plausible, seeing that a State has as much right to its own premises as any private individual could claim in a court of law. No jealousy, but a good deal of reasonable apprehension, would be aroused by the assertion of such a right by Russia, especially in the present year of grace, which has just witnessed the renewal of the Triple Alliance, the chief justification for which is that it will maintain the tranquillity of Europe for the next six years.

THE Hon. Mr. Forrest's address yesterday at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay did justice to the remarkably successful operations of the Bank during a period in which everything, save the skill of the administration, was against prosperous banking. For this has been in more senses than one a record-beating year. The Bank of Bombay last week reduced its rate of interest to two per cent.—the lowest rate on record—and the average rate of the first six months of the present year

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Speech from the Throne says that relations with all Foreign Powers are peaceful and amicable. Mention is made of the conclusion of treaties with Portugal and Italy relating to the boundaries to be observed in Africa.

Negociations with the United States for a settlement of the Behring Sea question by arbitration have, the Speech says, been far advanced. The French Parliament has not yet approved of the agreement to submit to arbitration the Newfoundland Fisheries' dispute. Referring to the state of Ireland, allusion is made to the marked abatement in agrarian offences and to the advance made in the prosperity of the country. The Land Purchase Act, the Speech says, is the best guarantee of order by increasing the number of small owners.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The cricket match Surrey *vs.* Nottingham was won by Surrey by an innings and 46 runs.

THE REPORTED FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Although doubts are thrown in various quarters on the report that a Franco-Russian alliance is being arranged, the statement has not been officially denied either at St. Petersburg or Paris.

THE SULTAN AND THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

A BRITISH SQUADRON AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5.

Six vessels of the British Mediterranean squadron —the Trafalgar, Collingwood, Dreadnought, Colossus, Australia and Landrail—arrived here quite unexpectedly to-day. It is suggested that this movement is in connection with reports of the Sultan's intention of intervening in Egypt.

Correction.—In the Indian Budget telegram the amount of the estimated surplus for the current year should have read Rx. 3,96,000, not Rs. 3,96,010.

THE PROSPECTS OF A DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The *Times* regards the closing portion of the Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, in which reference was made to a future session, as being tantamount to a pledge that there will be another session before a dissolution takes place.

THE *TIMES* ON MR. MACLEAN'S MOTION.

Commenting on the motion moved by Mr. Maclean during the debate on the Indian Budget, the *Times* considers that the policy of the Indian Government towards the Ameer must be one of incessant vigilance, not of haste, and is of opinion that the transit dues imposed in Afghanistan interfere with the extension of trade more than the want of railways.

THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

The *Standard* states that Lord Salisbury has declined to enter into negotiations with reference to the evacuation of Egypt and has told Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in England, that the time for discussing the question is inopportune.

THE COMMAND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

The appointment of Admiral Sir George Tryon to the command of the Mediterranean squadron is gazetted.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Francis Drummond.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

The Treasury purchased to-day 910,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 100·48 to 100·60.

RETURN VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR TO THE RAJA OF RAJAPIPLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

His Excellency the Governor this afternoon returned the visit to H. H. the Raja of Rajapipla at the latter's residence. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain the Hon'ble St. Ledger Jervis, A.D.C. ; Mr. Lee Warner, Secretary to Government, Political Department ; Mr. Logan, Under-Secretary, and Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, and escorted by twelve of the body guards. A deputation of principal officers waited on His Highness near the Council Hall and escorted the Governor to His Highness's residence, where there was a guard-of-honour of a hundred rank and file of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry and the band and colours under Lieutenant Britten. On arrival of His Excellency, the 53rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, under Captain Foster, which was drawn up on the polo ground, fired a salute of seventeen guns. His Excellency was received by the Raja and *attar* and *pan* were given to His Excellency and Mr. Lee Warner and the officers. His Excellency then took leave, the same ceremony being observed, the visit lasting fifteen minutes.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Tatia Loolad Ramjee, charged with stealing Rs. 600 from his employer, Mrs. Catherine Garton, was sentenced to-day by Dr. Pollen to seven years' transportation, and Gangaram bin Rama for abbetting was ordered three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

The programme of the Governor's tour is published. He leaves Ootacamund on August 14 and goes to Bellary, Hampi, Sundur, Royachoti, and Perriapolliam, that is, through all the most distressed tracts, returning to Ootacamund on September 7.

REPAIRS ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

COMMUNICATION [illegible]RED.

(FROM A CORRES[illegible]

The work of repairing t[illegible] gressed that first and sec[illegible] parcels not exceeding [illegible] be booked through from Bom[illegible]

BOMBAY INFANTRY MESS DANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The officers of the Bombay Infantry Mess gave an enjoyable Cindrella dance on Thursday night at their Mess House in Staveley Road. About three hundred guests were present and the arrangements were so carefully attended to that the dance was an unqualified success. Amongst those present were Her Excellency Lady Harris, Miss Croft, Captain the Hon. St. Ledger Jervis, A. D. C., Major-General and Mrs. Blundell, Lieutenant-General, Mrs., and the Misses Pottinger, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Hogg, Colonel Carrington, Captain Peyton, A. D. C., &c. Colonel and Mrs. Heath received the guests. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with bunting and trophies of the three regiments, the 18th Bombay Light Infantry, and the 13th and 25th Bombay Infantry. The floor was in capital condition and dancing on it was a pleasure. The billiard room was turned into a supper room and was magnificently decked with flowers and ferns. Tents were pitched on either side of the building for the accommodation of the guests and dancing was kept up with vigor from 9·30 p. m. until about 1 a. m. this morning, the programme containing twelve dances and two extras.

THE RAMPORE HAT-NAYA DUMKA TELEGRAPH LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

A new telegraph line is to be built from Rampore Hat to Nya Dumka.

LEAVE TO OFFICERS, TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Henderson, Government Advocate, Punjab, goes on three months' leave to England about the middle of this month ; Mr. J. A. Sinclair, Junior Government Advocate, will officiate. Mr. J. H. Lane, Deputy Director-General, Indian Telegraphs, has gone on leave for three months on medical certificate. Mr. Pitman acts for Mr. Lane in the absence of Mr. Melhuish, for whom Mr. Bevan is officiating as Director of Traffic.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W. P., AT BENARES.

The Lieutenant-Governor and staff reached Benares at 2-45 p.m. on Wednesday and was received by the Commissioner, Mr. Wright ; the Collector, Mr. Macleod ; Mr. Porter, Inspector-General of Police ; the Maharaja of Benares, Raja Shiva Pershad and other gentry. His Honour received a visit from the Maharaja of Benares in the evening. To-day Sir Auckland visits the Water Works, Town Hall, and Ishwari Memorial Hospital.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

A sad case of suicide of a young man of good family has occurred in the city of Bareilly. A document was left by him to say that he was commanded in a vision to take his own life.

RAINFALL AT DELHI.

Three inches of rain fell at Delhi on the 4th ; heavy clouds on 5th.

HEAVY RAIN IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Excessive rain has fallen in Simla. Some damage has occurred on the roads and some anxiety is felt as to the Delhi-Kalka Railway. The fall from 2 a.m. on Wednesday to 8 a.m. this morning, thirty hours, has been thirteen inches.

THE DEOLALI COURT OF INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, Aug. 6.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Colonel Symons, Yorkshire Light Infantry, was president, has closed its proceedings, and the officers composing it have rejoined their regiments.

THE OUTBREAK FROM KYOUK-PYU JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

The Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma has confirmed the sentence of death on eight men who broke out of the Kyouk-pyu Jail last February, killing two policemen and wounding others.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Aug. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan McLeod from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here on the evening of the 4th inst.

HONG-KONG, Aug. 6.

The Kaisar-i-Hind, with the China mails, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s. s. Roumania, homeward bound, left Perim on the 5th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera..... 3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been freely offered.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5⅞d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account.. 95⅛

3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 78

4½ per cent. „ 77

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106

Bar Silver 45⅛

POONA FOX-HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The Poona and Kirkee foxhounds again turned out this morning and in capital hunting weather, meeting at Harapsar on the Sholapur Road. Captain Peyton, A. D. C., hunted the hounds, but only a small field put in an appearance. The hounds were first put into cover beyond Harapsar, where a jack was found in a sugarcane plantation and was driven out towards the low hills to the south-east of Harapsar. The jack turned off to the right and made for Mahomed Wari, where he was pressed hard for about twenty minutes and eventually killed. The run was a capital one, the seat good, the hounds in fine trim, and the field well in at the kill. The party then moved off towards the village of [illegible]ri and eventually worked back towards Gibbet [illegible] nothing was found, although the hounds [illegible]e once or twice. Amongst those who [illegible] the meet were General Blundell, [illegible]mfrey, Mrs. and Mr. Fletcher

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. PARSEES.

This match ended yesterday afternoon in the thorough defeat of the Poona team. Although the Parsees stood far ahead of their opponents when both sides completed their first innings, yet their display on commencing their second innings was so very poor, two good wickets going down on Wednesday evening for only 11 runs, that it gave the impression the match might in the end result in a close and exciting finish. Great interest was therefore taken in the game, and when wickets were pitched yesterday morning, as large a crowd lined the ground as on the previous day. When the Parsees resumed their innings they made, to begin with, a very disappointing display. As wicket after wicket fell with startling rapidity, the excitement grew intense, and great sensation was created when Mr. Gagrat, the Parsee champion, who was confidently expected to end the "rot," was cleverly caught at the wickets by Surgeon Hill. When eight wickets fell for the surprisingly small total of 48, it was thought the Poona men might yet prove the victors. Then, however, a change came over the aspect of affairs. Messrs. R. E. Mody and Bapasola began playing a desperate game. They hit out at everything, and although their batting was not free of fault, they severely punished the bowling and gave the fielders a warm half-hour, putting on 42 runs and raising the score to 90 before they were separated. The fielding of the Europeans, which had been excellent till those two batsmen got together, became very slack as the "leather hunting" proceeded, and many extra runs were obtained from overthrows. When Poona began their second innings, 163 runs behind, it was not expected they would win, but no one was prepared for the feeble fight they made. The first half of the eleven played a long time for their runs, but the fielders were so well set and so active, that the batsmen could not get the balls past them. Runs came at long intervals, the score thusmounting very slowly. Mr. Usborne was the only one, as the scores will show, who made anything of a display, and he certainly played splendid cricket for his runs. The tail of the team, however, collapsed very softly, the last four men only adding five runs. The spectators, most of whom were Parsees, behaved, to their credit be it said, admirably. Those batsmen who on the previous day made a good display at the wickets were enthusiastically received on appearing, bat in hand, yesterday, Major von Donop in particular receiving quite an ovation. The following are further details of the play.

The Parsees, with seventy-one runs to the good and eight wickets to fall, resumed their second innings yesterday morning at 11-20, Messrs. D. Kanga and D. C. Pundole, the over-night not outs, batting against the bowling of Mr. Geoghegan and Captain Piers. Only 9 runs were added by that pair when Mr. Geoghegan bowled Mr. Pundole (3 for 20). When Mr. Doctor went in runs came very slowly at first, only 10 runs being put up in twenty minutes. Then Mr. Kanga, who had really done nothing since Mr. Doctor joined him, got a leg-hit to boundary which gave him double figures. Immediately after this Mr. Kanga returned a ball very softly to Mr. Geoghegan, which was easily held (4 for 35). Mr. Machliwalla did not make so good an appearance as on Wednesday. He had only made one run, and followed that up by a smart hit to leg. The batsmen very stupidly attempted to run 2 for it when the ball was being returned. Mr. Machliwala attempted to return to his wicket, but was too late and was run out (5 for 36). So far the Parsees had made a poor appearance in their second innings, but much was expected off Mr. Gagrat, the champion batsman, who went in next. No little sensation was therefore created when off the second ball delivered to him by Captain Piers he was very smartly caught at the wickets by Surgeon Hill (6 for 36). Mr. Cooper, the top scorer of the previous day, then joined Mr. Doctor, but he too proved a failure, only getting 2, when he was clean bowled by Mr. Geoghegan (7 for 41). The next wicket fell for an additional 7 runs. Matters thus so far did not look at all well for the Parsees, but the next partnership quite altered the aspect of affairs. Mr. R. E. Mody, who made an excellent show on Wednesday, now became Mr. Bapasola's partner and gave promise of making another batting display. Amid great enthusiasm he hit the first two balls delivered to him to the boundary. Then Mr. Bapasola made the sensational hit of the day, running 5 off a long drive along the ground to the north end and causing 60 to be telegraphed. A change of bowling being deemed advisable, Mr. Harold relieved Mr. J. Geoghegan. Boundary hit now became the order of the day, and when the score had reached 77, Captain Randolph was put on to bowl for Captain Piers, while Mr. Geoghegan resumed at the north end. This change had not the desired effect, the batsmen still continuing to hit out merrily, and 90 was very soon telegraphed. The partnership now terminated however, Mr. Bapasola being cleverly caught a long field on by Captain Cox (9 for 93). When Mr. Writer, the last man, went in, Mr. Mody continued hitting heavily and soon brought the total up to 100. The winnings closed for 103, Mr. Mody carrying his bat for a well-hit 36.

At one o'clock the Poona team, 163 runs behind, commenced their uphill game, Colonel Rhodes and Captain Cox facing Messrs Pundole and Writer. Runs came slow at first. The Parsees' fielding was so smart that neither of the batsmen could get the balls far away before they were stopped and returned. Only 9 runs had been made when Colonel Rhodes, with but one to his credit was very simply bowled by by Mr. Pundole (1 for 9). Mr Usborne, who topped the previous day's score with 29, was the next to go in. He played very quietly for some time, but when he did open his score, it was with a beautiful 3 cut, which with one for an overthrow gave him 4 to begin with. In a few minutes more Captain Cox was caught. (2 for 14). Surgeon Hill then joined Mr. Usborne, and a partnership began which renewed the hopes of the visitors. Both men played cautiously, but the score rose gradually, Mr. Usborne getting an occasional hit to the boundary. He gave one chance to the fielder at leg, but the ball proved a little too hot for him, and it was dropped. At length Mr. Usborne got a tempting ball from Pundole, to which he stepped out, but, missing it, was smartly stumped by Mr. Cooper (3 for 31). Major Von Donop was the next to go in, when another stand was looked for, but he did not succeed as on Wednesday, being soon despatched by Mr. Writer after only contributing two. Mr. Harold and Surgeon Hill made a fair stand until Mr. Pandole was put on to bowl. That change proved effective, the fourth ball of the new bowler's first over over scattering the Surgeon's bales (4 for 50). Now came the exciting part of the game. Wicket after wicket fell in rapid succession, the Poona batsmen merely going in and coming out again. Six wickets fell for an addition of only five runs, and the innings closed for the meagre total of 57, leaving the Parsees victors by 108 runs. The following are the full scores :—

PARSEES.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr M D Kanga, c Geoghegan, b Randolph	15	c and b Geoghegan	13
Mr S B Doctor, st Hill, b Randolph	10	c Piers, b Geoghegan.	12
Mr D E Mody, c Randolph, b Harold	16	b Geoghegan	2
Mr B D Gagrat, c Piers, b Col Rhodes	23	c Hill, b Piers	0
Mr R D Cooper, c Wilson, b Geoghegan	39	b Geoghegan	2
Mr N C Bapasola, b Geoghegan	1	c Cox, b Randolph	18
Mr B C Machliwalla, c Taylor, b Geoghegan	14	run out	1
Mr J L Bilimoria, not out	7	b Geoghegan	3
Mr R E Mody, b Geoghegan	22	not out	36
Mr D N Writer, b Randolph	11	c Piers, b Randolph	6
Mr D C Pundole, b Geoghegan.	4	b Geoghegan	6
Extras	9	Extras	7
Total	161	Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. Geoghegan	121	9	36	5	85	6	44	6
Capt Randolph	115	0	71	3	44	4	20	2
Mr Harold	45	1	14	1	10	0	8	0
Col Rhodes	50	1	31	1	...	...	...	...
Captain Piers	...	...	...	...	60	6	27	1

POONA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Col Rhodes, c Bapasola, b Pundole	4	b Pundole	1
Mr Harold, b Writer	5	c Cooper, b Writer	8
Surgeon Hill, run out	2	b Bapasola	10
Mr Usborne, b Writer	29	st Cooper, b Pundole	20
Mr Wilson, c M Kanga, b Pundole	0	c and b Bapasola	0
Major Von Donop, b Writer	19	c Cooper, b Writer	2
		c R E Mody, b Pundole	7
Capt Cox, b Writer	11	c R Mody, b Writer	2
Capt Piers, b Gagrat	0	c Machliwalla, b Bapasola	2
Mr Taylor, b Gagrat	1	c Bapasola, b Writer	0
Capt Randolph, b Pundole	10	not out	0
Mr Geoghegan, not out	7	Extras	0
Extras	13		
Total	101	Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr D N Writer	115	10	27	4	101	14	15	4
Mr Pundole	45	0	29	3	85	4	35	5
Mr M D Kanga	10	0	14	0	...	...	...	...
Mr R E Mody	20	2	6	0	...	...	...	...
Mr B D Gagrat	40	3	12	2	...	...	...	...
Mr N C Bapasola	...	...	...	...	20	3	2	3

SPORT AND SOCIETY AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 4.

Hyderabad and Secunderabad have at last wakened from their hot weather dulness, and paper-chases, gymkhanas, cricket and amusements of all kinds are now the order of the day. We have had very little rain as yet, but with cool cloudy weather and an unbounded supply of hope that the rain will come, we are happy. I wonder how many of us really do enjoy a very heavy monsoon when we get it ? While the first few days' rain lasts we bear them philosophically thinking of the good our dried-up gardens are deriving from them, and we talk feelingly of the ryots and how their all depends on a good monsoon. However, after several rainy afternoons, we are not so good tempered, and when a deluge comes down and spoils a gymkhana meeting, at which we felt sure a favourite pony was bound to win, we care no longer for the ryot, and our language towards the rain is not always polite. Truly we are hard to please ! Just now we are all agreed that we really do want rain, but the prospects of our getting it immediately are not good. High winds come up daily and blow away the most promising clouds, and though the country round us has been favoured with a moderate share, we are greatly in need of it here. However, hope is alive in us, and we are enjoying the present without any dismal forebodings for the future.

There have already been two most successful gymkhana meetings in Secunderabad, and the monsoon sky race meeting to be held at Moulali next week is expected to be the best that has been held for years. A sad accident marred the February one, but this one will, we hope, be thoroughly successful in every way. It is strange how people's ideas vary as to the success or non-success of a race meeting. To some its success means their having won a lot of money. It does not matter whether the best horse wins or not, if they have not been "on" the winner ; the meeting is in their eyes a poor one ! Others—but I fear they are few —go to a race meeting for the mere love of the sport and enjoy the victory of the best horse and the best rider, even though it does not make them one rupee the richer. But of the fair sex what am I to say ? Will not a shower of rain that spoils a pretty frock spoil also for them the best day's racing ? Of the young of both sexes I think it may be said that often the presence or absence of some favoured one makes or mars the enjoyment of the day. Most of us can remember a time when it mattered not in the least where we were, so long as the right person was with us !

Secunderabad is sadly disappointed at the non-appearance of Poona on its cricket field. Our cricketers can, however, flatter themselves that such tales of their prowess have penetrated to the Deccan capital that they feared to meet them on their own ground. Cricket has never been so popular here as it deserves. Thursday after Thursday matches are played on the *maidan* in the presence of very few, and these generally unenthusiastic, spectators. Polo is always more successful here than cricket in drawing a crowd.

Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomra's new foxhounds, lately arrived from England, met on Thursday last for the first time at the Royal Artillery Mess house. There was a large field and a "jack" was started, but a doe crossing the hounds spoiled the run. The country here is not good for hunting, being very stony. This accounts for the preference shown to paper-chases, when the ground can be chosen. The Secunderabad Gymkhana have a paper-chase every Saturday. Last Saturday the meet was at the Mess house of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. What might have been a very serious accident occurred to Mr. Campbell, of the 15th Madras Infantry, as his horse bolted when going over the course, which was almost a steeple-chase one. In taking one of the jumps the girths broke, giving him a bad fall. He was taken up unconscious, but is now, I am, happy to say, in a fair way to recovery.

Some sporting young men in Chudderghat have this season instituted paper-chases in connection with the Hyderabad Club. I was not at their first meet which took place ten days ago, but from what I have heard, the afternoon's sport must have been most successful. Twenty-five gallant horsemen and horsewomen turned out, and all came home perfectly happy, as one and all were fully persuaded that he or she had come in first ! The moving spirit in getting up the paper-chase appeared in orthodox pink, and was so much admired that I should not be surprised to hear that Badham, Pile and Co., were fully occupied in making for all our Nimrods correct hunting costumes.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers gave a very enjoyable dance last week. Their fine ball room was beautifully decorated, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late hour.

We have had two club dances since our "season" commenced, and they were both well attended. It has been arranged to have them monthly, and the next is fixed for the 20th.

The new Theatre progresses very slowly. A few months ago it was hoped it would be finished by September, but now it is rumoured that it will not be ready for the opening piece before Christmas.

We have lately had some very good smoking concerts at the Club. I fear we are not as a nation musical, as it is usually difficult to get the men at least to leave their easy chairs after dinner to go to a concert. However, when they were permitted to have their cheroots and pegs in the concert room, quite a large number turned up. The second of the concerts was repeated in the large hall in Sheporvadi in aid of the Secunderabad Orphanage, and though there was no smoking allowed there, the people of Chudderghat turned out in force, and it was a great success. The public fully appreciated the musical treat provided for them, and the funds of the Orphanage were substantially benefited by it. Most people are willing to help in the cause of charity, and of all charities none appeals so strongly to us as the cause of the helpless orphan. The Orphanage had got into serious financial difficulties, but through the exertions of Mr. Wright, the present Honorary Secretary, it will soon be again on a satisfactory footing.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and his daughters have been at Bolarum since their return from Mahableshwar and will remain there till October. They have issued invitations for a series of afternoon parties and Cinderella dances on alternate Mondays in August and September. The first of them took place yesterday afternoon, when there was a large gathering. Lawn tennis was played vigorously till darkness set in, when the guests adjourned to the ball room, where dancing was kept up till dinner time.

General East has returned from leave to England and has taken over command of the district. His holiday was both prolonged and spoiled by a severe attack of influenza. It seems to have been the fate of many Anglo-Indians to encounter that enemy on their arrival home this year. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Revenue Settlement Commissioner in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, has also returned.

The betrothal ceremony of the youngest sister of the Nizam to the eldest son of Sir Khoorshed Jah took place on Saturday, and the marriage is to be celebrated with great pomp in November. This union will unite more closely the houses of the premier noble and his sovereign.

Great regret is felt here among the masonic community at the death of your eminent citizen, Sir Henry Morland, and much sympathy has been expressed for his widow. He founded the Scotch Masonic Lodge in Secunderabad in 1875, which has been called by his name Lodge Morland, and he was well known to many of the members.

The Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting of the Hyderabad Volunteers commenced yesterday. A great many volunteers are competing for the prizes, which are numerous and valuable. The prevailing high winds will probably prevent the scores being as good as usual, though the shooting of the corps is much improved, and they can now hold their own with most teams in the station. The Honorary Colonel, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, entertained the officers of the corps at dinner last week, and he has, since his arrival here, evinced in many ways his interest in the volunteer movement.

Thursday the 31st July saw the last issue of our old friend the *Deccan Times*. We miss its tri-weekly appearance, when it served to wile away a pleasant half-hour during the smoking of an after-breakfast cheroot. Its non-appearance is almost universally regretted. I should have said universally without the qualifying almost, but that its rival, the *Deccan Standard*, has now the field to itself, at which the editor and his supporters doubtless rejoice. Fair and honest criticism is to be invited, not shunned, and it is to be regretted that the local press can no longer show us both sides of many disputed questions.

The trial of the two Arabs accused of causing grievous hurt to Messrs. Sexton and Brewsher, of the Hyderabad Contingent, while on a shooting expedition in May, has come to a close. The men have been found guilty and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The attack was a most unprovoked one, and the severe sentence richly merited. The punishment meted out to the offenders ought to be a sufficient warning to others, and prevent a recurrence of such crimes.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND AND ITS PROJECTED EXTENSIONS.

A correspondent writes :—The traffic of the Indian Midland Railway, through improving, is still far below the anticipations formed by the promoters of the line, some of whom at least were hard-headed business men and not inclined to be over-sanguine as to its prospects. Considering the exceptional situation of the line, as the direct route from the north and north-east to Bombay, the failure to attract traffic along it, while disappointing to those directly interested, is also a cause of regret to the commercial public. It cannot be supposed that the business men, who, with a good knowledge of the country, were instrumental in bringing this line into existence, any more than the Government of India who sanctioned it, had not very good grounds for believing it would be a great success. Why it has not proved so is the puzzle which we have all along been trying to solve. So far as the traffic which should come from the important connections with the great systems at Agra and Cawnpore is concerned, it is prevented from coming on via the Indian Midland system by prohibitory tariffs and terminals which no management can cope with. But why the Government of India cannot step in and deal out fairness to a company in which they are so deeply interested is one of those things it is difficult to understand, when the power necessary to deal with it is in their own hands, viz., to compel the rival and obstructing companies to revise unfair charges in a spirit of fairness, and so give equal chance to the competing companies, as well as to Calcutta and Bombay. It may be said that these "exclusive dealings" will right themselves in time, and that traffic eventually will take the direct route, in spite of all interested obstructiveness. But however true that may be of railway competition at home, it is not so much so in India, as it is more than probable the Indian Midland may still find to its cost, unless public bodies interested, like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, induce the Government of India to deal with the matter on its merits, in the interests of the public, and not in the monopolizing interest of one railway company only.

The proposals of the company for the full and legitimate development of this main line by extending it to Delhi along the unoccupied country on the left bank of the Jumna are deserving of the fullest consideration of Government, for this would secure to this company their fair share of the traffic that should come on to Bombay as its natural and cheapest outlet. If the proposed extension would be costly, there would be some reason for delaying it; but when it can be done at a lower rate per mile than even the most favourable portions of the company's system, it is difficult to understand why it has not been carried out before. You have already advocated the development of local traffic by improvement of the cart road communications, and I have reason to believe that something has been done in this way, as well as by the establishment of agencies at centres of local trade, to draw traffic to the line, and these means to an end, if persisted in, should be beneficial as far as they go, notwithstanding a rather general opinion that, a railway once opened, all traffic within 40 miles will come to it, whether induced or not. That this is not of universal or even general application a case in point will show. About 15 miles to the north-west of Bina Junction, and beyond the river Betwa, there lies a fertile and prosperous country, and yet its exports by rail are next to nothing, Though the trains have been running two years, the people in that country know nothing of the railway, and the higher prices obtained at Bina for their surplus produce ; but the barrier of the river and the difficulty of the roads have hitherto kept them from availing themselves of the benefits of the railway, though it is less than 25 miles from one of the large agricultural centres.

This leads me on to discuss the probability of the company's constructing by branches into districts at present isolated, but having all the elements of development in soil and population, and giving promise not only of being remunerative as local concerns, but of bringing much traffic on to the main line. A survey has been made lately, at the expense of the Gwalior State, of a line from the Bina Junction to Goona in Central India, a distance of about 75 miles, which promises the best results. The soil is throughout fertile, but one half of it is not cultivated. The prosperity of the country is seen on the face of it in its many thriving large towns and numerous villages. Hitherto however, owing to distance from the railway and the barrier of the Betwa, this fertile country, which could double and treble its present yield of wheat and other grains, exports next to nothing, and that is a consideration for the Government of India in the matter of food supplies, and apart from its duty to the interests of the Indian Midland Railway. The country all the way to Goona is of an easy description for railway-making, and the line, even with the bridging of the Betwa, should be a comparatively cheap one. Considering the experience of the company's officers and their well-deserved reputation for expeditious, economical and durable work, there cannot be any doubt that the construction of this line, for which the Gwalior State finds the money, should be entrusted to them rather than to Government engineers, who have not the same inducements to urge them to have the line completed economically and expeditiously. The company, of course, will have to work the line, and it is to their interest to have it done well, cheaply, and quickly.

It is not, however, at Goona which is important only as a point on the main route from Indore to Agra and the head-quarters of the Central India Horse, that this line should stop, but either at the important agricultural centre of Bara, 70 miles north-west of Goona, or else 48 miles further on, at the Chumbul, to join the broad gauge line of 100 miles from Jeypore lately surveyed at the expense of the Jeypore State. I mention Bara as a probable stop, because at that point probably the junction with the projected broad-gauge extension of the B. B. and C. I. R. 165 miles or so from Rutlam may take place ; but the Bara-Goona line should be at Bara long before the B. B. and C. I., as it will take the latter company a long time before they open to Rutlam through the difficult country between there and Godhra. The country between Goona and Bara and the Chumbul is comparatively easy. Besides 10 miles of rather hilly ground beyond Goona and a bridge over the Parbati at 15 miles from that place, there is practically no further difficulty in the way of the extension of the Bina-Goona all the way to the Chumbul. That it would pay to extend into the populous and rich wheat country beyond Goona there cannot be any doubt, even when the traffic from Bara and beyond may be shared by the B. B. & C. I. From the Parbati to Bara alone there are over 1,000 square miles of fertile country to be served and developed by the extension of the Bina-Goona line.

Having said so much of the prospects by extension from Bina north-westwards into Central India, let us now consider the prospects before the company by a further extension of the line from Saugor eastwards to Damoh and Katni, a distance of about 113 miles. Saugor this last season has been one of the busiest and largest centres of the wheat export trade, and when the line is extended to Damoh (50 miles), there will be another similar centre created there. From Damoh eastwards there is not much scope for agricultural development, but near the terminus at Katni are the Umeria coal-fields, from which the whole of the company's system can be supplied at a cheaper rate than from anywhere else, and the shortest route from Katni to any part of the company's system, except the Jhansi-Manickpore section, is via Saugor and Bina. Such being the case, and the coal being of acknowledged good quality, why have the company not utilized the power given them to extend the Saugor line to Katni ? Simply because, if they had done that, there would be nothing to carry over the Jhansi-Manickpore line, the construction of which the Government forced on the company as a condition of giving the guarantee. Here, again, the action of the Government has operated most injuriously on the prospects of the company—how injurious the following figures of distances from Katni via Manickpore and Saugor will show :—

Katni to Jhansi via Manickpore	290	miles.	via Saugor	254
Do. to Bina	„	„	385	„	„ 159
Do. to Bhopal	„	„	460	„	„ 234

These figures are also sufficient to show how great a mistake the company made in delaying the extension from Saugor in the effort to prop up the bad bargain forced on them in the Jhansi-Manickpore line.

Leaving 160 miles of the latter line out of the calculation, there will be about 700 miles of the railway which can be more economically served with coal via the Katni-Bina line. Taking the 400 miles of main line alone from Agra to Itarsi, the economy in distance via Bina as compared with Manickpore is as 67 to 100, or the average lead of a ton of coals by the former route is 265 miles as against 396 miles by the latter. I will leave the locomotive experts to calculate the saving in this alone per annum. But the benefit to the company in the saving to be effected in the carriage of coal for their own lines, say for 700 miles, though of very material importance, would be only half what might be expected when the proposed lines, 145 miles to Bara, 145 miles to Jeypore, and 165 to Rutlam, are brought into operation. The latter, equally with the former, or the whole line from Jeypore to Rutlam, will find its cheapest supply from Katni via Bina and Goona. Here then, without taking into account the proposed line from Bhopal to Oojein, are nearly 1,200 miles of line which would be supplied from Katni, the nearest coal field, and via Bina as the nearest route, and surely that in itself is a sufficient consideration to induce immediate action towards the construction of the line from Saugor to Katni, and should also be an additional inducement to push on with the Bina-Goona-Chumbul line. But the prospects of the coal traffic, ample as they may be, are not limited to what is put forward in the statement above. In the event (which is very likely) of the Bhopal-Oojein line being take in hand at an early date, the mileage of coal delivered at Oojein via Bina and Bhopal would be 348 miles as against 446 from Katni via Khandwa up the Ghats. Considering this great saving in distance, is it too much to say that the Rajputana-Malwa Railway would find it to its advantage to get from Katni the whole of the coal required from Khandwa to Ajmere ?

So far the arguments for the construction of branch lines east and west of Bina bear on the developement of the local traffic and economical working of the Indian Midland system principally. But it should not be lost sight of that the proposed lines and extensions from Jeypore across country via Goona-Bina to Katni would connect the existing narrow-gauge system in North-Western Rajpootana with the Bengal-Nagpur system in the east ; and in view of the probable construction of the desert line from Delhi to Karachi and the connection of the Rajputana-Malwa system with the same, the proposed lines would eventually form an important part of the through communication between Karachi and Calcutta and probably Madras.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles and Malta, with the English mail and the following passengers :—

For Brindisi.

Mr Rivaz	Mr Forbes
Mr Bachanan	Mr W J Thomas
Mr W S Grieve	Mr A Earle, C S
Captain Taylor	Mr D Tivoli
Mr Alexander	Major Cole
Lt Lethbridge	Mr Dennis
Mr Harrington	Dr Gimlette
Mr Kleinknechet	Mr A B Hollis
Surg R C Sanders	

For London.

Mr and Mrs Anthony and child	Mr E Ball

For Marseilles.

Mr Marsden	Lord C Fitz Maurice
Mr and Mrs Phillips	Mr Young
Lieut Quinton	Mr English
Lieut Lewin	Mr Creighton
Mr L W Teyen	Capt and Mrs Hogge and 2 Messrs Hogg
Surg Sunder	Mr Mackil
Dr Wilson	Mr. Mrs and Miss Hare
Mr J Burruk	Mr English
Mr Tinucane	

Mr Cumming

For Malta.

Mr Weir

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, on 14th August, 1891.

For Brindisi—Sir John Edge, Mr G

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, presided yesterday afternoon at the twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay held at the Bank premises, Fort, there being a good attendance of shareholders present.

Mr. J. H. Sleigh, the secretary and treasurer, having read the notice convening the meeting, the forty-seventh report issued by the directors, which was placed before the meeting, was taken as read.

The Hon. Mr. Forrest in alluding to the report said:—Gentlemen,—A few months ago I did not look forward with much pleasure to addressing you this afternoon at our annual general meeting on the result of the past half-year. It has come upon me, and no doubt to most of you, as a pleasant surprise that we have been able to declare a dividend of five lakhs equal to 10 per cent. per annum on the capital, to place Rs. 50,000 to Reserve Fund, and to carry forward Rs. 1,48,451-15-11 to the current half-year. The report states in its usual terse and concise manner the two principal reasons why we have been unable to repeat the extraordinary success of the same period of 1890, and it devolves upon me to give you some further details of the Bank's working, its position, and to enlarge a little on the condition of the money market and of our Bombay trade during the past twelve months. My predecessor in his able and interesting speech delivered on this occasion last year had the good fortune to be able to announce the largest earnings the Bank had ever made. During the first six months of 1890 the average rate of interest was 9·215 per cent.; this year 3·889 per cent. nominally, and actually only about 2½ per cent. As stated in the Bank of Bengal's report, it is the lowest average since 1822—a period of nearly three-quarters of a century. The average of our cash balances for the *last* six months of 1890 was 377 lakhs, and for the first six months of 1891, 331 lakhs. We have this week reduced the advertised Bank rate to 2 per cent., the first time on record. This step has met with general approval. I think this Bank should act as a barometer of the condition of our money market, in the same way as the Bank of England does at home. Notwithstanding our large cash balances, we have earned a dividend that compares most favourably with that of our sister institutions in the other presidencies. This result is due to the ability displayed by Mr. Sleigh, our secretary and treasurer, and the agents at our up-country branches. Mr. Sleigh is to be particularly complimented on the success of his management, for I find that the profits of the Bank, while it has been under his charge for the past two and-a-half years, have averaged nine lakhs per annum, against five lakhs of his two predecessors. But, gentlemen, I would rather call your attention to the small record we can present to the public of losses incurred. During the past ten years the total amount is only about a lakh and-a-half while this year it is under Rs. 3,000. Such a record is one to be proud of, and reflects the greatest credit on the staff for the careful manner in which they have conducted the operations of the Bank. In recognition of this, your directors have felt it to be their duty to place Rs. 20,000 to the credit of the Pension and Guarantee Fund—a fund which, while it is an immense benefit to the staff, is a great advantage to the shareholders. It promotes the contentment of your employees, and makes them anxious to continue serving an institution which looks after their future as well as their present welfare. The report has alluded to the abundance of money. There has been an extraordinary plethora due to the absence of fresh P. W. D. Loans, and to the enormous imports of bullion attracted to this country by a belief in the future of silver, and by the abnormally large transfers of Rupee Paper to England. Carrying a balance of cash for some months of nearly five crores of rupees, this Bank found it impossible to continue to pay interest on Port Trust and Municipal deposits. I was not aware that the latter were bound to be lodged with us: and speaking for myself, I hope the time will come when we can with profit revert to our former practice; but I see no chance of it for some time to come. Our cash balance is already approaching four crores, and is still likely to rise. As long, therefore, as there is a prospect of silver advancing, and the Government abstain from bringing out new loans, so long must our balances remain at a figure which will prevent our paying interest on our deposits. I think it is only my duty at this meeting to allude to the unwarranted remark made at a recent meeting of the Corporation that "it is a notorious fact that they (the Presidency Banks) speculate in Government Paper." As far as the notoriety is concerned, I have never heard the accusation made before, nor have any of the many commercial or financial gentlemen to whom I have spoken on the subject. As far as this Bank is concerned we repudiate the charge entirely. Investments are made in Government securities of a limited portion of the large surplus moneys in the hands of the Bank for the purpose of earning some interest at times when these moneys cannot be otherwise profitably or safely employed in trade. These investments are made with a judicious regard to time and price for the sake of the interest and not for the expectation of profit in the future value of the paper. Every reasonable person will approve of such operations, which are calculated not only to assist the earnings of the Bank in dull periods of trade, but to strengthen the Bank's position in times of disturbed credit or of disaster. This Bank engages in no jobbing transactions, but confines its dealings to fair honest investments. While on this subject I may mention that we have no cause to regret our investments. They still stand in our books at their cost value, which, I need scarcely add, is considerably under the price now ruling, and we have, therefore, no reason to apprehend any loss, even should the price suddenly or unexpectedly fall. The Bank, I will venture to declare, never stood higher in public estimation than it does at present. Our private current deposits, for which we pay no interest, have increased some 75 lakhs during the past twelve months, which is evidence that we possess the confidence not only of Government, but of the public as well. We are entitled to it, I assert. Our Reserve Fund now stands at Rs. 34 lakhs, which is 34 per cent. of our capital. The Bank of Bengal's is 24 per cent., and the Bank of Madras is 28 per cent. Our operations are limited in their extent and restricted in their character by the rules of the Presidency Banks Act and by our Bye-Laws. We can only trade on our capital and deposits, and are unable to draw Bills, and we go to no foreign countries for our custom. We are purely local. Everybody knows our position, and we are supposed to know everybody. Our fortunes are bound up with the trade of Bombay, and I think it is only natural to expect that the Bank shall, as heretofore, receive the full support of the mercantile citizens of Bombay. Far be it from me to deny that dark days may not be in store for us. Only last year my predecessor warned you of the possible effects of a violently fluctuating exchange. We know that large sums of money have been lost in cotton. We can imagine what might have happened to our piece-goods dealers last autumn had exchange not taken a downward turn. Dark days must come, but the cautious policy which your directors and the secretary have adopted, and which indeed they are bound to adopt to a great measure in consequence of the restrictions of the Presidency Banks Act, will protect us from any serious losses. The mill industry, which receives all legitimate support from this Bank, has been a flourishing one during the past year. I trust the cloud which hangs over the China market at present will soon disappear, and that a strong demand at the reduced prices will clear away stocks and increase our shipments of yarn to the East. Appearances point to another large crop of cotton in America, and here the recent general rainfall has dissipated all fears about our crop, though it may be reduced somewhat in Bengal, and retarded in Gujerat and Kattyawar. The reduction in the value of our cotton crop, owing to the enormous supply of American, is something like five crores of rupees compared with last year's. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns for the twelve months ending 30th June, it is six crores on the value of the shipments from Bombay, but I think this must be an exaggeration. Unless there is some unexpected change in the condition of the growing American crop, I fear we must not expect to see much higher prices in India for the coming season. This, of course, has affected, and will continue to affect, our Bank, in reducing the demand for money. It is true that increased shipments of seeds and wheat, thanks to the prospects of bad crops in parts of Europe, have made up some three crores of this deficit, but the Bank of Bombay does not benefit by the increased shipments of these articles of export as much as we could have wished. Perhaps, if—as we expect—money continues to remain in such abundance, we may be able to open up some more agencies in the seed and wheat districts. We are now negotiating with one of the most enlightened rulers of the Native States to open a branch in his capital, and I have no doubt other princes will follow his example. Before we meet again, gentlemen, we may see some extraordinary fluctuations in exchange. In some few months hence, the silver party will, no doubt, again endeavour to legislate further in the interests of that metal, and it is probable that speculation, which indeed has already begun, perhaps a little prematurely, will force exchange up before the end of the year. Sir David Barbour, who, as Finance Minister, has to pay about sixteen millions in gold yearly, always takes a pessimist view about exchange, has already endeavoured to start a discussion on the merits of a gold coinage for India. We on this side are generally of opinion that America has got her head so far into the silver noose that she will never be able to withdraw it; and we have therefore declined to discuss the question of a gold currency as at present beyond the region of practicable economics. I believe business men in Bombay are still generally of opinion that a low exchange has benefitted the export trade—that it is a good thing for the ryot—the tea and the coffee-planter, and there are few of us who can follow Sir David Barbour when he implies that the tea gardens have not benefitted by the low exchange. We can remember what Sir Richard Temple wrote some years ago:—"The fall in silver in the exchange with England caused a remarkable advantage to the tea industry." Ask any coffee or tea-planter which he prefers? His land tax, his labourers are paid in silver, and the more rupees he gets for the gold paid him in Europe, the better off he is. New land is brought into cultivation, and produce can be carried longer distances to the railways by a rise in the rupee value. But whether exchange rises or falls I am still hopeful India will hold her own. If the former, freights and railway carriage will probably fall, and prices in Europe advance somewhat. What we do all fear and dread are the violent fluctuations of exchange which cause business operations to become nothing more than a mere gamble. We shall be thankful if the Government of India will join in any movement that will help to fix by legislation the respective value of the two metals. A great effort will no doubt be made in the next American Congress, where the Democrats are now in the majority, to carry a measure for the free coinage of silver. It is said by well-informed persons that the President, since his visit to the Western States, is much more in favour of silver than he was; but I doubt any full measure being carried until France and the countries of the Latin Union have consented to join in the movement. I hope you will forgive me this digression on the subject of exchange, but the question is one of the greatest interest to the shareholders of this bank so closely connected with the trade of this Presidency. In conclusion, let me hope that under the careful and able management of our officers we may long continue to deserve and enjoy the confidence of Government and of the public.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit:—That the statement of accounts made up to the 30th June last and the directors' report now laid before the meeting be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Before the resolution was, however, put to the meeting, Mr. Munjee Currimbhoy, one of the shareholders, enquired what had become of the fund of over four lakhs of rupees which was read as a guarantee against loss, which, as it was shareholders' money, should have been shown in the balance-sheet.

The Chairman: It is not usual to give the information and it is not provided for under the bye-laws of the Bank. But under the circumstances I may remind you that the amount remains exactly as it was, and you will see from the report that this year's loss is under Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Munjee: Then why is the amount excluded from the balance sheet?

The Chairman: It has never been included.

Mr. Munjee: Then the accounts cannot be made up?

The Chairman: You may think so, but Government have laid down bye-laws in regard to the matter.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit then proposed: That Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Vurjewundass Madowdass, be re-elected directors. The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, was also carried.

Mr. Tulluckchund Maneckchund then proposed, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomanshaw seconded the third resolution which was to the following effect:—That Messrs. R. Baumbach and Edulji Nusserwanjee Settna be re-elected auditors, and the sum of Rs. 1,000 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit. The resolution having been put to the meeting was passed without a dissentient vote.

Mr. Vizbhoocundass Atmaram in proposing the following resolution—"That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the Bank for the management of its affairs" said: After what has been said by our worthy chairman about appreciating the services of the management, I have only to add a few words. Last year, owing to the stringent condition of the money market, the Bank was able to make large profits, while this year it is quite the reverse, as the money market, has been abnormally low throughout all the year. Therefore—taking that into consideration with the low rate of interest, I think the results achieved by the Bank are quite satisfactory. Trade, as you are aware, has not been satisfactory competition owing to certain people, having tried to secure a large share of the business, having been very keen, so that it is satisfactory to learn that under the careful management of our Bank only the small loss of about Rs. 3,000 has been incurred. This is very creditable and speaks how cautiously the affairs of the Bank have been conducted and I hope that the management will continue to persue the same prudent course in the future, for I am quite satisfied with the present profit and would be satisfied with even less, rather than that the Bank should undertake any business of a risky nature (Applause) with a view to obtaining more profits, especially at a time when monetary affairs are on the whole in far from a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee seconded the proposal which was carried unanimously, the proceedings terminating after a vote of thanks had been tendered to the Hon. Mr. Forrest on the motion of Mr. Cuffe.

NEW ENGINES FOR THE JADHOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MILL.

YESTERDAY evening a large number of influential native and European gentlemen assembled at the Jadhowjee Raghowjee Mills, Foras Road, to witness the starting of the new engines ordered from Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Limited, of Bolton. The guests were received by Mr. Damodar Nathoobhoy, the agents, Messrs. Liladhar Shamjee, and Vussanjee Shamjee, and the company's architect, Mr. Sittaram, and were accommodated in the hall on the first storey of the mill premises. Amongst those present were Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., J. Barret, Liladhar Shamjee, Nansonjee Nanjee, J. De Cunha, Heerajee N. Spencer, Mr. Ruttonshaw Sorabjee, Nusserwanjee Talati, Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., Wageshanker Gaurishunker, Karamsey Premjee, Byramjee Bejanjee Bilimoria, J. E. Davar, Heerjeebhoy B. Warden, Phirozshaw Bomonjee Jesjeebhoy, Maganlal Pranjeewandass Pallonjee Framjee Mehta, Pranjeewandass Kalliandass, W. Ross, E. P. Elseworth, J. Whitburn, Choonilal Motilal, Inspector Morairao, of the Detective Police, Rao Bahadur Dulpatram Pranjeewandass, &c. At half-past five the guests were conducted to the newly-built engine house, where, at the request of Mr. Ruttanshaw Dadabhoy, Mr. A. F. Beaufort started the engines by opening the starting valves and amidst applause from the assembly the engines commenced to run.

The engine is a horizontal compound condensing steam engine, capable of driving 1,200 indicated horse power with a boiler pressure of 125 lbs. per squre inch. The cylinders are high pressure 30 inches and low pressure 50 inches, diameter stroke 7 ft., and running at 52 revolutions per minute. Both cylinders are steam jacketted and are lagged with polished mahogany; a receiver is placed between the cylinders to communicate steam from the high pressure into the low pressure cylinder. The engines are made with massive trunk frames of the usual style of the makers, with substantial and well-stretched pedestals, the trunk frames coupling the cylinders and pedestals together. The high and low pressure cylinders have double ported Corliss valves and the high pressure steam valves are actuated by Musgrave's improved patent cut off motion, and are controlled by a highly sensitive quick speed governor, which regulates the admission of steam to the cylinders, and can be varied to cut off any point of stroke up to five-eighths. The crank shaft is of steel. The oiling and other lubricating arrangements are perfect in every way; the crank pins are hollow and of compressed steel. The connecting rods are made of best scrap iron with marine ends; adjustable side blocks are connected to the cross-head, and are turned to fit circular slides cast on the frames. The pistons are made as light as possible and fitted with Bulkley's patent rings. The piston rods are of steel, and are carried through the back and are supported by back slides. The special feature in these engines are that there are two air pumps worked by the tail end of the high and low pressure cylinders; the air pump barrels are entirely made of brass, including rod and bucket, delivery and foot-valves. The condenser is very large, and specially built to suit the climate. The fly wheel is 28 feet in diameter and grooved to receive 26-1¼ inches ropes. One of Messrs. Musgrave's patent automatic barring engines is applied to turn the engine and gearing with ease. All parts of the engine are well proportioned and sufficiently strong and beautifully polished in the usual style of the makers. The engines were erected and fitted up under the direct supervision of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co. A new and spacious engine house, including the rope-race for taking in all the new rope-gearing which supplants the old arrangements of the spur-geering, has been designed by and constructed under the supervision of the company's engineer and architect, Mr. Sitaram V. Sukthankar, L.C.E. The company has also made large additions to their mill buildings to provide for the now ring spindles of Samuel Brooker make, ordered also through Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co. according to the specifications of the mill manager, Mr. Damodar Nathubhoy, and the preparatory machinery necessary for the same. The diving pulleys and shafts have been supplied by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, including two boilers made in Bombay.

A shawl and a diamond ring were presented to Mr. Ruttanshaw Dadabhoy, of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., for successfully and to the satisfaction of the company carrying out the work of erecting and fitting the machines. In recognition of the valuable services rendered to the company in carrying out the work of additions to buildings and machinery and also in electing the new boilers, Mr. Lilladhar Shamjeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, made a present of a shawl to Mr. Damodar, the mill manager and of a rose-wood electrum bound tray-case of mathemetical drawing instruments and a shawl to Mr. Sittaram Y. Shankershett.

The guests then adjourned to the refreshment buffet, which was provided in the hall, and after the distribution of garlands and bouquets and *pan supari* the assembly dispersed.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

YESTERDAY afternoon at three o'clock an interesting ceremony of starting the new large pair of engines of 2,000 indicated horse-power at the above company's mills at Tardeo took place in the presence of the chairman and agent, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, and the other directors of the company, viz., Messrs. Cursetjee Hormasjee Chinoy, Dhanjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Jeejeebhoy Framji Dinshaw Petit, Cursetji Rustomji Engineer, Ardesir Dastoor Camdin, Hormasjee Bazonjee Dantra, Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistri, and the company's secretary, Mr. Jehangir Eduljee Daver, mill manager Mr. Heerjeebhoy Bomanjee Warden, and Mr. Tootill, the company's engineer. The new pair of engines were ordered out for the company's mills from the well-known engineering firm of Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons, Ld., of Bolton, through their sole agents, Messrs. Sorabjee, Shapurjee & Co., and the work of erecting and fixing was carried out under the direct supervision of Messrs. Sorabjee, Shapurjee and Co., to whom the whole contract was entrusted, and who had brought out special erectors from Messrs. Musgrave's establishment in England to carry out the work. The engineers were Messrs. T. Ormston, F. Bateman, and Mr. C. Buckley, mill-wright, and the work of supervision, on behalf of the company, was entrusted to the company's manager, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Bomanjee Wardeo, and Mr. H. Tootill, the company's engineer. It is interesting to note that the company's mill at Tardeo, which is one of the oldest in this country, having started work in 1857, has been thoroughly overhauled of late by the introduction of new machinery of latest improvements. About 19,000 ring spindles have been purchased from Mr. Samuel Brooks, who is represented in Bombay by the firm of Messrs. Sorabjee, Shapurjee & Co., and also a number of mule spindles have been ordered out from Messrs. John Hetherington and Sons. The company has greatly improved the card and blow room by the replacement of the old cards by 85 new Ashworth's patent flat revolving carding engines, ordered out from Messrs. Ashworth Bros., of Manchester, through the same enterprising firm. The carding engines were erected in Bombay by Mr. Hugh Bracegirdle, special erector sent out from England by the makers for the purpose. It has also replaced 7 old boilers of their mill by new ones of higher pressure of 120 lbs., manufactured by Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons, Ld. Before the commencement of the opening ceremony Mr. Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, of Messrs. Sorabjee, Shapurjee & Co., requested the chairman to start the engines, which that gentleman did by opening the starting valve, when the engines began to run at full speed, dragging the whole mill's load, consisting of about 46,000 spindless and 925 looms, including all preparations, and the ceremony terminated after breaking the usual champagne bottle at the cranks. After the engines had been started Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit complimented Mr. Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, partner; of the firm of Messrs. Sorabjee, Shapurjee and Con his great zeal and his indefatigable exertions in conducting the whole work to a satisfactory completion and, as a mark of his personal appreciation, presented Mr. Ratanshaw with a handsome diamond ring. Mr. Ratanshaw, in accepting the present, thanked Mr. Nusserwanjee for his kind appreciation in a few appropriate words; a similar present was also handed over to Mr. Ratanshaw for his partner, Mr. Shapurjee, who is now in England, and the proceedings terminated with presents made to the European staff employed under Messrs. Sorabjee, Shapurjee & Co. to fit up and erect the engines and machinery, such presents being made by Mr. Nusserwanjee. It is hoped that the careering out of all the alterations in the machinery, engines, and boilers, the company will be able to work with much more favourable results for the future. The directors of the company have decided to christen the engines under the name of Bai Dinbai and Seth Nusserwanjee. The engines are horizontal compound condensing side by side type. The high pressure cylinder is 42 inches in diameter and low pressure 72 inches with a stroke of 6 ft. running at a speed of 50 revolutions per minute at a working pressure of 120 lbs. per square inch. The engines frames are of trunk type and of massive proportions. The slides are cast with trunks, having very large wearing surfaces, the cross head slippers are 2 inches broad and 30 inches long. The crank shaft is hollow and is of Siemen's mild steel. The body of the shaft is 20 inches in diameter, and at the wheel boss 24 inches diameter. The cranks are of largo size and fitted with crank pins of mild steel, 12 inches in diameter and 11 inches long. The connecting rods are 18 ft. long and swelled to 10½ inches diameter in the middle. The ends are of the Marine type, the back ends being forked and are fitted with brass steps. The piston-rods are of Siemen's martin steel, 8½ inches in diameter. The rods work through the back ends, and are supported by neat slides, the slippers being made adjustable. The Corliss valves, both steam and exhaust, are made double ported, and are actuated by Messrs. Musgraves' valve gear, which is remarkably simple. The valve chambers are cast separate from the cylinders; both cylinders are steam jacketted. The governor is of type recently introduced by Messrs. Musgraves, and is designed to secure a uniform degree of sensitiveness throughout the movement. Two air pumps are provided, each 36 inches in diameter, 27 inches stroke. Messrs Musgraves always adopt two air pumps with their large engines, and they work much better, and maintain a steady vacum. The pumps are single acting, and the barrels are made of solid brass, and are fitted with brass buckets and Manganese bronze, grids, and guards and india-rubber valves throughout. The pumps are driven by means of wrought iron levers and links from the cross shafts. The fly wheel is 21 ft. in diameter, and is built up in 8 segments and arms. The latter are secured to the former by means of wrought iron bolts, and are turned to fit into a strong centre boss and secured by wrought iron folding cotters. The driving wheel is built entirely separate from the fly wheel and is a spur wheel, 14ft. 3 inches in diameter, having eighty-eight teeth 6 inches pitch and 21 inches on face. The wheel is made in 8 segments and arms secured to a boss of similar form to that of the fly-wheel. The pinion is 8 feet 11 inches in diameter and is split into three parts and strongly hooped with steel; a very convenient stage for the purpose of oiling arrangements on all parts is provided for obtaining access to the valve gear cylinder and other lubricators. Both cylinders are covered with non-condensing materials, and ornamented brass mouldings and oil drippers of very neat design are provided. All the packings for piston-rods and valve spindles are of metallic type.

A MEETING of the leading citizens of Benares was held on Monday evening in Nandesar Kothi, His Highness the Maharaja of Benares in the chair, for the purpose of establishing a memorial in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, the late Commissioner of the Benares Division. It was proposed that the memorial should be in the form of two scholarships of Rs. 10 each, and a medal, to be given to Queen's College. A managing committee was appointed, and subscription lists were opened. Excluding His Highness' subscription, to be subsequently announced, about Rs. 1,100 were subscribed on the spot.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN BROTHERS.

BEJONJEE JEHANGIR BUXEY VS. ARDASIR JEHANGIR BUXEY.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be decreed to quit and deliver up possession forthwith of a portion of the house jointly owned by them. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morajee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that in January 1879 the plaintiff and defendant were entitled to equal undivided moieties to a dwelling-house on the west side of Girgaum Road. By an indenture dated 23rd January 1879 the defendant, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 5,000, sold and conveyed his moiety to the plaintiff. Since the date of the indenture, defendant was allowed, with his family, to reside in a portion of the house, as he is the plaintiff's brother. In November 1890 defendant was requested to quit the house, but refused to do so. The defendant admitted the execution of the indenture of conveyance, but denied the payment of Rs. 5,000 or any part thereof. The conveyance was merely nominal, and the plaintiff was really a trustee for the defendant's wife, who was the real purchaser of the defendant's half share in the property. The defendant submitted that his wife, for whom the plaintiff admitted very recently that he was a trustee, was a necessary party to the suit. It was submitted that the suit should, therefore, be dismissed with costs. His lordship, upon the evidence, held that the defendant had made out his case, and the suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

ALLEGED TYRANNY OF CASTE.

DHURMA SHIMREA VS. MAYA BHIKA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff and defendants are fishermen and belong to the Sinkoli caste. The plaintiff is a merchant dealing in sand, firewood, hay, and country liquor, and prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay to him Rs. 5,000 by way of damages, and that it may be declared that the plaintiff was unjustly and illegally expelled from the caste. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defendants.

The facts of the plaintiff's case appear to be these: In the year 1887, the first and second defendants, who are the patels of the caste, convened a meeting, at which the plaintiff among others was invited to attend. He attended accordingly, when the first and second defendants asked him to assist them in assaulting a Portuguese Koli named Gonda Dooming, which the plaintiff declined to do. Those who assisted in the assault were subsequently fined by the Second Presidency Magistrate. After the police proceedings, the plaintiff was informed that, as he had not asisted the two defendants, he was excommunicated by them. They refused to associate with him or to be present at the weddings in his family, as they ought to have done as the patels of the caste, because no weddings can take place unless the patels are present. With a view to show the arbitrary proceedings of the first two defendants, and also that he might be re-admitted into the caste, the plaintiff requested some of the other defendants to call a general meeting of the caste, but they declined to do so, unless the plaintiff paid them more than their usual fees. He afterwards paid them what they demanded, but the defendants other than the first two who had called a meeting dispersed without doing anything. Plaintiff was then compelled to call other meetings on payment of more than the usual fees, making in all Rs. 489-8-0, but he was neither readmitted into the caste nor given a proper hearing at any of the meetings. On the 10th December 1890, the defendants, at the plaintiff's request, convened a meeting, at which the plaintiff appeared with his solicitor, but they left the meeting without enquiring into his complaint. On the 13th December the defendants called another meeting at the tank at Sion, to which the plaintiff was not invited, and passed a resolution to the effect that no members of the caste should work under him or his relatives, and that none of his relatives should be allowed to work under them. It was also resolved that no people of the caste should do business of any kind with the plaintiff. He said that by these acts of the defendants he was much lowered in the estimation of his caste and had suffered much in his business.

The defendants, in their defence, denied the material allegations of the plaint, admitting that the caste had declined to associate with the plaintiff because, at a large meeting of the caste, he and a relative of his, named Battoo Jeevun, abused the caste and behaved most improperly. Plaintiff and the adherents of Battoo Jeevun, who had misbehaved, were called upon to explain their conduct and apologise, but he and the others refused to do so and insisted that Battoo Jeevun should be recognised as a patel. He defied the authority of the caste, which refused to associate with him. It was submitted that this court had no jurisdiction to compel them to associate with the plaintiff, and that such refusal gave the plaintiff no cause of action against the defendants. The plaintiff had alleged that he was excommunicated on the 13th December 1890, whereas the caste had refused to associate with him since 1888, when the occurrence in question took place. The plaintiff by his own conduct had lowered himself in the estimation of the caste, and the defendants denied that they were in any way responsible for the losses alleged to have been sustained by him.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted. Moulmein route to Siam right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th August, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	9	16 p.m.	3	50
Teheran	6	1	15 p.m.	1	7
Suez	6	2	45 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	41	..	2
,, Kurrachee	..	12	..	1
,, Madras	..	25	..	1

THE Episcopal consecration of the Very Reverend John Mary Clerc, the Vicar-General of Vizagapatam, as Bishop of Vizagapatam, took place on Sunday, the 26th ultimo, in the Cathedral Church of Saint Anne, Vizagapatam. The consecrating Bishop was the Most Reverent Doctor Colgan, the Archbishop of Madras, the most Reverend Doctor Gande, Archbishop of Pondicherry, and the Right Reverend Doctor Ricaz, Bishop of Nagpore, with their Vicar-Generals, also attended, as well as about 25 clergy. The service was most imposing and was very largely attended. At the conclusion of the ceremony the clergy presented an address to the Bishop elect, and an emerald ring, and Rajah Gajapathi Rao, who has always so largely aided the charities in this District and who is a personal friend of Bishop Clerc's, presented him with a massive gold cross and chain, in commemoration of the auspicious occasion. The recipient aknowledged the valuable gift in a few words. Amongst those present were the Very Reverends T. Mayer, V. Bigi, of Hyderabad, G. R. Montagdeaux, M. G. Demenge, J. M. Girard, and Fathers Decombes, Peyreaud, Muffat, Decompoix, as well as many others of the District. His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram kindly lent his band, and, under the conductorship of M. Don Juan, excellent music was played at intervals during the service.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-Killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 4th August were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Weather sultry. Rain at Mirpur Batoro 1 inch 70 cents; average of 10 other stations 44½ cents. River at Kotri on 2nd, 17 feet 9 inches against 17 feet same date last year. Transplanting of rice seedlings in progress. Sowing of charkhi crops commenced. Locusts in talukas Johi, Dadu, Sehwan, Karachi, Manjhand and Kohistan, causing some damage. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—Rain in 7 talukas, maximum at Nasirabad 2 inches 60 cents, minimum at Ghotki 2 cents. Kharif operations in progress. Locusts appeared in 7 talukas, damaging juar crops. River 14 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 4 inches on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Rain in 8 talukas, average 40½ cents. Kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 6 talukas, causing slight damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 12 cents at Shahdadpur and 65 cents at Kashmor. River continues rising. Locusts in 3 talukas being destroyed by jowari birds.

Panch Mahals.—Heavy rain during the week, maximum 12 inches 85 cents in Halol, and minimum 5 inches 12 cents in Dohad: total maximum 19 inches 40 cents in Kalol, and minimum 10 inches 30 cents in Dohad: break now required. Condition of cattle improving.

Kaira.—Rain for week maximum at Mehmadabad 15 inches, minimum at Borsad 9 inches and average for district 10 inches; for season maximum at Anand 22 inches, minimum at Kapadvanj 13 inches and average for district 17 inches. Sowing progressing. Agricultural stock good. Fodder supply sufficient.

Broach.—(For week ending 1st August). Rain for the week maximum 28 inches 18¼ cents at Anklesvar and minimum 10 inches 48 cents at Amod; for season maximum 42 inches 73 cents at Anklesvar, and minimum 16 inches 88 cents at Amod. Excessive rain throughout the district. Young crops injured in some talukas owing to heavy rain. Fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—(For week ending 1st August).—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch 63 cents and average in the district 2 inches 57 cents; for season at Dhulia 16 inches 19 cents and average in the district 15 inches 59 cents. Crops injured by excessive rain in the Savada, Bhusaval, and Pimpalner talukas, where resowing has commenced. Weeding and sowing of bajri continue in other talukas. Condition of fodder improving.

Nasik.—(For week ending 2nd August).—Rain for week at Nasik 3, Igatpuri 21·38, and Peint 21·52 inches; in other talukas maximum at Dindori 4·13 inches and minimum at Malegaon 47 cents: total for season at Nasik 13 inches 93 cents. General and good rain all over the district. Transplantation of nagli completed in Igatpuri and continues in parts of Nasik and Peint. Sowing of kharif continues, but break in the weather wanted in some talukas. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair in 7, middling in 4, and poor in 1 taluka.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 2·12 inches, total to date 48·62, being 0·75 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 29th to 1st, and nil from 2nd to 4th. Vapour in air excessive on 29th and 31st and normal on all other days. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 10 inches 98 cents; total 56 inches 83 cents: sufficient rain during week throughout the district; maximum at Shahapur 16 inches 27 cents and minimum at Bassein 5 inches 84 cents. Transplanting of kharif crops in progress. State of young plants good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Good rain throughout the district; total maximum at Panvel 59 inches 99 cents, minimum at Mangaon 52 inches 55 cents. Transplantation in progress.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 21·57 inches at Mandangad, minimum 3·20 inches at Malvan. Transplantation in progress.

Poona.—(For week ending 1st August).—Rain for week at Junnar 6·52, Indapur 48, Khed 3·61, Ambegaon 3·88, Sirur 1·29, Purandhar 3·59, Bhimthadi ·60, Baramati 1·03, Haveli 5·31, Mulshi, 17·75, and Maval 9·55 inches; rain throughout the district; total for season maximum 30 inches 20 cents at Mulshi and minimum 3 inches 66 cents at Bhimtadhi: total fall insufficient in parts of Bhimtadhi and Indapur talukas. Transplantation of rice and nagli in progress in Haveli and Maval talukas. Sowing of kharif crops continues in 6 and partly in 2 talukas where it is somewhat retarded for want of sufficient rain. State of standing crops good. Prospects of kharif crops improving owing to the recent heavy fall of rain. Fodder sold at a high price in all parts of the district. Agricultural stock in a fairly good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during the week maximum 3 inches 26 cents at Akola and minimum 45 cents at Nevasa; for season maximum 10 inches 26 cents at Akola and minimum 2 inches 34 cents at Shrigonda: total fall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress generally. Fodder insufficient in 4 talukas. State of agricultural stock fair.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 1st August).—Rain for week, at Sholapur 8, Barsi 79, Madha 49, Kamarla 57, Pandharpur 10, Sangola 13, and Malsiras 12 cents: total for season maximum at Barsi 6 inches 90 cents and minimum at Malsiras 2 inches 94 cents: total rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed in the Barsi Taluka; young kharif crops where sown withering for want of rain in all other talukas. Fodder supply sufficient except in Sholapur taluka. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 9 inches 57 cents; total 16 inches

PURE PERSONALITIES.

In an illustrated interview which appears in this month's *Strand Magazine*, Cardinal Manning tells us something about his boyhood. "I spent my childhood at Totteridge. As a boy at Coombe Bank, Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, and Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews were my playfellows. I frankly admit I was very mischievous. The two Wordsworths and I conceived the wicked intention of robbing the vinery. The door was always kept locked, and there was nothing for it but to enter through the roof. There was a dinner party that day; and there were no grapes. This is probably the only case on record where three future bishops were guilty of larceny. Were we punished? No, we were discreet. We gave ourselves up, and were forgiven." The Cardinal as a boy was always fond of riding, shooting, boating, and cricketing. He was also, he says, "very fond of woodcarving, and the principal articles of home manufacture were boats. I made many of them, and as a lad they used to constitute my birthday presents to my youthful companions. After I had reached manhood I found my stock of small river craft unexhausted, so I would give them away to my friends as small mementoes of my boating days."

The minister of the oldest Methodist church in the world is in London just now. He is an Italian, and, of all places, the church is in Italy. The whole Roman Catholic village of Mont Orfano, perched on the summit of a mountain near Intra and the Lago Maggiore, went over to Protestantism last year, and Signor Bossi, the Methodist superintendent at Intra, became the pastor. The old Roman church, built in the year 815, was turned into a Methodist chapel. Signor Bossi has come to England to collect £400 to help to support the church and spread Protestantism in the neighbourhood. Signor Alberico Bossi, both in appearance and in character, is a typical North Italian. He is thus described by the 'Methodist Times':—"A dark, sturdy man, with a strong, handsome face. Vivacious in conversation and manner as all Italians, he yet unites to the impetuosity, which he shares with most of his countrymen, a northern shrewdness and caution that has proved invaluable to the cause of God during his recent difficult negotiations."

He gives the following account of his connection with Methodism:—"I was a student at Florence early in the sixties, and at that time was as much a Roman Catholic as my fellow students, when I first heard the Gospel preached by M. Turin, a Waldensian pastor, and afterwards by Rev. Henry J. Piggott. Under Mr. Piggott's preaching I realised the truth of the Gospel, and, after having completed my studies in 1866, I entered the Methodist ministry. For the last fourteen years I have been stationed at Intra, on the Lago Maggiore, and it is in order to collect funds for my work in the Intra Circuit that I am paying present visit to England. I have pledged myself to do my utmost to collect £400, though of course I shall not be at all disposed to grumble if I can raise more. Among many of the villages near the Lago Maggiore there exists a distinct tendency towards Protestantism, of which cases like Mont Orfano and Quarna are only two examples."

Dr. Joseph Kidd, one of the physicians now attending Mr. Spurgeon, is a man of striking appearance and commanding presence. Unusually tall and well proportioned, active in his movements, with a long, flowing beard he does not look his years, which have already run out more than threescore. Credited with an exclusive addiction to homœopathy, which was the ground of Sir Richard Quain's refusal to meet him in consultation at the death-bed of Lord Beaconsfield, Dr. Kidd has every qualification which entitles him to use his judgment and discretion within the wide limits of the British Pharmacopœia, and his enormous practice cannot be founded on anything else than the skill on which alone professional reputation of every sort is based. Of genial manners and kindly countenance, Dr. Kidd is in much request in society. His home is in the suburbs, in the semi-ruralness of Blackheath-park, looking on lake and meadow and wood. He has been twice wedded.

Mrs. Alexander Ireland's "Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle" was definitely to be published on Wednesday (22nd ultimo.) It wa(also to appear in New York on the same day, and thus be the first book of any importance to derive advantage from the new Act. Copies "under seal" were already in the reviewers' hands when the mail left. It is more than likely it will become the authoritative biography, as Mrs. Ireland, not to speak of her literary gifts for the task, has enjoyed exceptional advantages in regard to her materials; for Froude, to whom, we understand, the very mention of Carlyle's name is a searing-iron, has contributed largely by information, advice, and encouragement to her labors. These unhappily, from time to time, have been interrupted by illness, as Mrs. Ireland is, more or less, another of those literary sufferers to whom pain would often seem to be but an inspiration.

In appearance Mrs. Ireland is one of those robust hearty women whose apparently energetic personalities are apt to lose their due share of sympathy, victims of the proverb that "red cheeks get no pity." She is well-known at the Browning Society for her sympathetic and beautifully written papers, one of which she has also delivered at Toynbee Hall; and she has lectured both on Browning and Mrs. Carlyle in Manchester and other large provincial towns. Her manner on the platform is impressive in its absolute simplicity, and her delightful enunciation makes it a pleasure just to listen. Mrs. Ireland is, of course, the wife of that Mr. Alexander Ireland whose "Book-lover's Enchiridion" is one of the very few classic anthologies, and whose name is indissolubly linked through friendship to Emerson and Carlyle. It was he, it will be remembered, who piloted Emerson about Edinburgh on his first visit to Britain, and set him on his way to that famous Craigenputtock colloquy, when the two great philosophers sat upon the moor in twilight, and talked of the immortality of the soul.

Mr. Alexander Ireland is probably richer in literary reminiscence than any living man. Not so far, if any, behind Mr. Gladstone in age, he can look back on something like seventy years of sensitive literary association. In the early days of Robert and William Chambers, so it is written in their memoirs, he used to lie upon their hearthstone of an evening and amuse them with his "pretty gift on the flute," and there is hardly a literary man of the century of whom he has not some memory. Probably few other men are living who have spoken with Leigh Hunt and Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Ireland's memory is still as vigorous as his frame, which seems built of knotted oak, and to set him going on anecdotes, with a pipe and a glass of toddy, is worth a much longer journey than to Manchester. We believe he has been persuaded to make a start on his reminiscences for publication. Certainly we could spare those of many other fluent people much better.

The correspondent of the *Burmingham Post*, who quotes Sir Charles Whetham's case as a direct precedent for the act which it is felt her Majesty will do in giving a baronetcy to the Lord Mayor and bestowing knighthood on the sheriff, is a little astray. Sir Charles Whetham was not made a baronet. He was Lord Mayor in 1878-9, and was knighted, but did not receive a baronetcy. The most direct precedent is the case of the late Sir Thomas Gabriel, who was Lord Mayor in 1866-7. He was created a baronet to commemorate the magnificent hospitality shown by the Corporation in entertaining during his year of office the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt. The sheriffs also were knighted. He received from the Sultan the Order of a Knight of the Mejidie, and it is expected that the German Emperor will bestow one of his most coveted Orders on his host of Friday last.

A very popular member of the American community in London is Mrs. Richard A. Proctor, the pretty widow of the well-known editor of *Knowledge*. Mrs. Proctor is a brunette, with fine dark hair, and skin of that clear pallor so often seen amongst her country-women. When over here, she lives in a quiet street near the British Museum, and though much sought after manages to get through an immense amount of work. In her husband's lifetime she helped him not only with his writing, but with his calculations, and she now lectures with much success on astronomy. She leaves London at the end of the season for San Diego (Cal.), where the observatory being erected to her husband's memory is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Henry Moore, one of the most distinguished of our marine painters, has met with an especially inopportune and regretable accident, in the shape of a severe fall from an omnibus, thereby breaking both his wrists. Mr. Moore was, at first, conveyed to an hospital, but has now been removed to his own residence, where, it is to be hoped, he may recover as speedily as possible. [illegible] sad mischance is all the more to be deplored as [illegible] happened at the particular season of the [illegible] every pleine-airist who has not already de[illegible] country is making him ready to go and rev[illegible] pressions of nature, and to prepare fresh re[illegible] of for next year's exhibitions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J Carson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast-ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain W B Smith, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mrs Clark and child as cabin passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo, and Mr Kail as a cabin passenger. During the voyage she experienced moderate monsoon.

The MacIver Line s s Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain N Gill, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Mc Cleverty and 3 children, Miss Bevau, Lt Binsteed, Mrs Binsteed and 3 children, Col Temple, Mrs Forbes and child, Dr Finden, Mrs Cole and infant, Mrs Clark and child, Lt Edwards, Dr Bedford, Lt and Mrs James and infant, and Mrs Foster.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Drumond	1904	Harrison	A	F Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather .	C	B & P S N Co
" H. Balckow..	639	Hughes	D	B & P S N Co
" La Seyne.....	1151	Schmitz	F	M Maritime Co
I G S Magdala ..	...	.....	G	Indian Marine
SSKt. Companion	2542	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
" Poonani	...	.....	L	Shepherd & Co
" Swordsman .	719	Nacoda	M	H A Allana.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.		
S.S. C. Tower....	1905	Purse	1 F Muir & Co.
" Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	3 F Bozzoni.
" Venetia	1608	Creery	5 P & O S N Co
" Etolia..	2113	Gil	8 K Nixon & Co.
" W. Hall	2230	Buck.....	13 E Bates & Co
" Hesper	1760	Smith	16 W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Lalpoora (s)	Stone.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Swordsman (s)	Nacoda.....	Zanzibar.
	Asia (s).....	Laird	Liverpool, &c.
	Nowshera (s).....	Smith	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Etolia, Gill, for Antwerp.
" Nawab, Carson, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Werneth Hall, for Liverpool.
" Kt. of St. John, for Dunkirk.
" Clan Drummond, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

August 2.—Steamers Secundra and Mira.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
3	Elba s	London.
	Manora s.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
3	Shahjehan s	Rangoon.
	Clan Grant s	London.
4	Kelat, ship.....	Unknown.
	Clan Macarthur s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 6.

From Glasgow.

Asia s—3 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.

From Liverpool.

Clan Drummond s—14 packages provision, &c, Treacher and Co; 2 cases tobacco, D Ruttonsey; 5 cases umbrellas, Rahim and Vullee Mahomed; 6 cases umbrellas, Finlay, Muir and Co; 16 cases provisions, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

Congo s—13 bales printing papers, K Abdool Hoosein.

From London.

Chyebassa s—15 packages medicine, M Amersey and Co; 4 bales printing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 1 case bacon, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 2 packages toys, H S Bhatavadekar; 30 drums turpentine, A Sumsoodin; 100 packages candles and 8 packages blotting papers, &c, S A S Dawood; 10 cases tobacco, D Ruttonsey; 21 packages medicine, &c, V Bhica and Co; 81 packages writing and printing papers, &c, M A Esabhoy and Co.

Mirzapore s—5 cases medicine, Phillips and Co; 2 cases boots and shoes, D Ruttonsey; 1 cask glassware, Bolton and Co.

Ravena s—1 case watches, H O Tar Mahomed.

Oriental s—27 packages oilmenstores, &c., B Nuzerally; 2 cases stationery, &c, K R Setna; 299 kegs paint, E Mahomedally and Co.

From Antwerp.

Mirzapore s—10 cases anniline dye, E Ramjee.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—4 cases needles, H S Habib; 15 bales printing papers and 8 bales brown papers, M A M Shurufally.

From Charente.

Mirzapore s—210 cases brandy, H A Hormasjee; 1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee and Co.

From Hamburg.

Mirzapore s—8 cases perfumed spirit, M Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 6.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Gopaljee Ramjee; 3,350 cwts wheat, Ramjee Ebjee.

For London.

Assam s—3½ cwts ivory, Purshotum Khoosal; 5 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 16 cwts ivory, N Meance.

For Dundirk.

Kt of John s—3,001 cwts linseed and 2,002 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, 800 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 14,300 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Etolia s—240 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 6 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 60 cwts olibanum, 10 cwts genda horns and 75 cwts cloves, Yue Lun Ching.

For Calcutta.

Vadala s—202 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

HIGH COURT.—August 7.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

25,789-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Mathuradas Shivram and another vs Framjee Eduljee Soonawalla and others.

7-90—Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay—Crawford, B. B, and B.

7,813-91—Crawford, B, B, and B—The Bank of Bengal vs Vyabhai Gangjee—Application for re-hearing suit.

145-8,457-91—Sampat Shivram and another vs Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee and another—H S Dikshet.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

7,20—Macfarlane, E and H—Hajee Joosub Peerbhai vs The Bank of Bengal.

701—Chalk, W and S—Haridas Coorjee vs Sir Charles S Forbes and others—Conroy and H

706—Payne G and S—Rampurtab Samruthroy and another vs Premsookh Chundulmul and others—D S Gurud.

707—Payne, G and S—Toolsidas Kissondas vs Ootumchund Manockchund—Bhaishunker and K.

708—Payne, G and S—Toolsidas Kissondas vs Ootumchund Manockchund—Bhaishunker and K.

709—Thakurdas, D and C—Nensey Mooraj vs Hoosenally Mahomedally—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang.)
For Judgment on Commissioner's Report.

450-89—Conroy and B—Hajee Abdool Rehman Haji Allarakia vs Hajee Noor Mahomed—Payne G and S.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmajee Shimmyajee Nakwa vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.
Short Causes.

302-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

363-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam vs Wagjee Korejee and another—Little, S. F. and N.
Postponed Long Causes.

249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.

253-91—In person—Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 5.

10 p.m. .. .. 80·1

THURSDAY, August 6.

6 a.m. .. .. 79·4
10 a.m. .. .. 81·6
2 p.m. .. .. 83·2
4 p.m. .. .. 81·4

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that rare is the household that is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic [illegible] to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to [illegible] renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying [illegible] perties render them safe and invaluable in all [illegible] ey may be taken by females of all ages for [illegible] anization or irregularity of the system, [illegible] moving the cause and restoring the sufferer [illegible] lth. As a family medicine they are unfor subduing the maladies of young and

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 5.

Holt, Surgn, Bo, I MS, off leave, from England.
Nicholetts, Major, 5th Bo L I, on duty, from Deolalee.
Cole, Major, Bengal, 3rd D Guard, on medical certificate, from Rawalpindi.

August 6.

Philipps, Lt, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, on furlough, from Abbotabad.
Lethbridge, Lt, 2nd Battn 5th Goorkhas Rifles, on furlough, from Abbotabad.
Holland, 2nd Lt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, to join 1st B Gr, from Secunderabad.
Reeph, Lt, Bengal, the Royal Irish, to join 7th M I, from Lucknow.
Hogge, Capt, Bengal 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—August 4.

Hore, Lt-Col, 20th Bo Inty, off leave, to Deesa.

August 6.

Campbell, Lt, Bo, 2nd Midd Regt, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 7th August, 1891.
Bombay Light Horse.

There will be *no* practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Saturday morning next.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major &
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 7th August, 1891.

1. There will be Theoretical instructions in Company drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., to-day.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Battery:—No. 245 Gunner J. S. Kirkbride.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Military Department.

Bombay Government Gazette, 6th August 1891.

G I P Ry Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Spencer Gore-Browne, Gent (late Capt G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps) to be Major vice Major R Riddell, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut William George Cooper, 1st Battn Leicestershire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 3rd Regt Bo L I.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave:—Sub-Condr J C Jilinson, Ordnance Dept, three months, medical certificate.

Sub-Condr James Lennon, Military Works Dept (Barrack Branch), is permitted to retire from the Service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Surgn-Major H P Jervis, IMS, Medical Officer, 7th Bo Infy, for one year.

Bombay Medical Establishment.

Surgn-Major George Bainbridge to be Brigade-Surgeon.

Civil Appointments, &c.

Political Department.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Rao Bahadur Nathu Nanabhai, Third Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar:—Rao Bahadur Ghelabhai Thakordas, sub pro tem Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, to act as Third Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Azam Bapaji Ramchandra to be sub pro tem Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr Bhimji Morarji, Railway Magistrate, B-G-J-P Railway, on one month's privilege leave:—Rao Bahadur Dayashankar Jivanlal, Second Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, to act as Railway Magistrate, B-G-J-P Railway; Rao Bahadur Ghelabhai Thakordas, acting Third Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, to act as Second Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar; Azam Wamanrao Balkrishna, Thanadar at Wadhwan, to act as Third Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Azam Bapaji Ramchandra to continue to be sub pro tem. Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar. Rao Bahadur Ghelabhai Thakordas is appointed to be sub pro tem. Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar.

If is notified that the appointment of Rao Bahadur Bapaji Ramchandra to act as Third Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerji on privilege leave is cancelled, and that Azam Wamanrao Balkrishna is appointed to act as Third Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Judicial Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Gonne, Barrister-at-Law, to act as City Magistrate of Karachi, during the absence of Mr A E Cumming on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr H Gonne, a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Karachi, and a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Lieut G S Broome, Second Belooch Battalion, is appointed to act, pending further orders, as Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, in addition to his military duties vice Capt F J Lowry. He is also appointed under a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad, and a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr James William Fellowes to be a Police Probationer and to attach him to the office of the Dist. Supt. of Police, Satara.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay:—Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai to be Fifth Judge, continuing to be sub pro tem. Fourth Judge during the absence of Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, or pending further orders; and Mr E Van der Straaten to be sub pro tem. Fifth Judge vice Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhai, or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr C W Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, to exercise the powers conferrible on Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr Hariratanram Atmaram has been appointed Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vagra in the Surat District vice Mr. Motiram Bhavanidas, transferred.

The following Subordinate Judges are invested, within the local limits of their ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amounts respectively noted against their names:—Rao Bahadur Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, Rs. 500; Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra, Subordinate Judge of Gadag, Rs. 50; and Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak, Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot, Rs. 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave from Khatav and Dahiwadi to Satara as Joint Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bagul from Dhulia to Khatav and Dahiwadi; and Rao Saheb Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani from Satara to Dhulia as Joint Subordinate Judge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Wilson to be sub pro tem. Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay vice Mr E Van der Straaten, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Digambar Dalaya, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Khandesh, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Dhulia.

Revenue Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Nanabhai Dadabhai Sataravala, LCE, to be third grade Sub-Assist Conservator of Forests vice Mr Maidment.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Mahomed Taki valad Kurbanali, Sub-Registrar of Hala in the Hyderabad District, to be Sub-Registrar of Hyderabad in the Province of Sind; and Mr Gowarali Khan valad Khair Mahomed, Sub-Registrar of Badin in the Hyderabad District, to be Sub-Registrar of Hala in the same district.

Financial Department.

Mr N B Divatia, C S, Assist Collector, Bijapur, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr E J Ebden, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr J F de Joss, Supt of Panchgani, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

Public Works Department.

Mr A E Hight, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, is allowed furlough for six months with effect from 12th Aug 1891.

Mr G O W Dunn, Ex Engr, Khandesh, is appointed to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

By H M's High Court of Judicature.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Hirajee Kavasjee Kola as a Vakil of the High Court.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Rajaram Venktesh Marathe a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona District.

By the Commissioners.

Central Division.

Rao Bahadur B R Heblikar, Dist Depy Collector, Sholapur, is allowed one month's privilege leave.

Azam Venkaji Ganesh Kowlgud, Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Gadag in the Dharwar District during the absence of Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra Takle on deputation to t Jamabandi accounts of the Kanara District.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi.....	29·527	Calm	1	81·1	75·1	96	7·15	13·71	—0·92
Agra	29·568	S W	5	88·1	76·0	95	1·93	8·32	—7·87
Cawnpore..	29·575	W	6	96·1	81·1	87	..	4·95	..
Allahabad .	29·510	E N E	8	95·4	82·7	80	..	7·25	—10·70
Jhansi	29·558	S S W	2	95·5	77·7	57	0·12	*3·10	—16·39
Jacobabad..	29·402	S E	7	107·4	80·7	70	..	0·40	—1·77
Karachi....	29·472	W S W	19	87·0	79·7	77	..	0·01	—1·30
Ajmere....	29·588	S W	11	94·2	76·6	89	..	4·12	—8·43
Deesa.....	29·562	N W	20	86·2	75·8	91	0·10	9·64	—1·71
Rajkote ..	29·601	S W	16	88·9	75·2	89	0·11	22·75	+2·25
Veraval...	29·686	S W	1	90·8	77·3	87	0·02	..	..
Neemuch..	29·611	W S W	2	82·8	72·6	91	0·01	7·44	—9·01
Indore	29·639	S S W	7	78·0	70·6	89	0·02	11·55	—7·16
Saugor	29·592	W	7	84·8	72·6	95	0·22	23·30	—1·24
Jubbulpur..	29·614	W	3	82·4	73·1	97	2·42	37·69	+2·52
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Khandwa..	29·658	W	10	79·7	75·8	86	0·19	16·78	—0·41
Ralpur	29·558	W S W	20	82·5	73·6	92	0·38	26·55	—2·15
Nagpoor ..	29·633	W	10	79·9	73·9	90	0·21	22·11	—5·51
Amraoti ..	29·630	W	12	78·9	71·9	92	0·08	12·61	—7·27
Akola	29·67	W	10	83·1	73·3	88	..	14·21	—4·39
Surat	29·678	S W	F	84·0	78·0	89	0·03	41·94	+15·87
Malegaon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bombay ..	29·735	S W	16	83·7	78·4	88	0·02	48·51	—2·84
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·736	W	17	78·3	70·0	82	0·04	9·74	—2·31
Sholapore .	29·757	W S W	17	91·7	73·0	70	...	3·89	—7·31
Ratnagiri..	29·798	S W	17	84·4	74·4	87	0·40	68·07	—1·82
Belgaum ..	29·807	W N W	6	73·8	67·3	93	0·86	25·80	+0·04
Goa.....	29·820	W	14	85·1	76·4	86	0·10	39·20	..
Karwar....	29·842	S W	8	84·2	76·7	88	0·06	49·87	—31·01
Mangalore.	29·882	W	2	85·3	77·4	89	0·17	64·45	—12·58
Calicut	29·879	N W	9	84·3	72·1	92	1·58	61·41	—6·20
Cochin	29·901	N W	M	87·3	79·1	86	..	46·05	—9·27
Cangalore..	29·894	W S W	10	85·2	64·9	77	..	11·89	+3·79
Secunderabad	29·729	W	18	91·7	71·3	73	..	5·22	—7·54
Masulipatm.	29·691	W N W	7	98·2	80·5	74	...	10·43	—1·30
Bellary	29·788	W	17	92·0	75·8	67	..	2·66	—1·06
Cuddapah..	29·778	..	..	99·2	72·9	..	..	4·10	—3·19
Madras	29·755	W	15	102·3	82·1	59	..	1·53	—3·38
Coimbatore	29·839	S	7	87·3	72·3	82	..	2·48	—0·70
Trichinopoly	29·807	W S W	19	88·6	78·8	65	..	0·72	—2·86
Negapatam	29·784	W N W	18	100·1	73·8	55	..	1·37	—2·07
Colombo. (5th Aug.)	29·967	W	17	85·5	78·9	67	0·02	15·19	—0·08

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·06 (67·27); E. G. H,=0·02 (51·42): G. T. H.=0·02 (54·47); C. P.=0·02 (48·54).

* Corrected on account of mistakes in totals at Agra and Jhansi on the 7th and 18th July, respectively.

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been small in most parts of the country, but there has been a rapid rise at Jhansi and Jabulpore and a brisk to rapid fall at Delhi, Karachi, Deesa, Calicut and Cochin. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in Ceylon. The baric gradients in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, and on and off the Kathiawar Coast and also over the country lying to the eastwards of long. 76° are steep, while over the rest of the country they are moderate. The barometer reads slightly above the normal average at Ratnagiri and Karwar, and below it in all other places. Abnormals indicate two areas of low pressure, one over Lower Sind and the other to the eastwards of Raipur and Allahabad. Winds are feebly cyclonic over Sind and easterly at Allahabad. Over the rest of the country they are mostly from the south-west and north-west. The force has been strong at Karachi, Deesa, Raipur, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly and fresh at Bombay and Goa. This morning a velocity of 24 miles an hour is reported from Raipur, 22 from Secunderabad, 18 at Ratnagiri and Bellary, 16 from Poona, and 14 from Trichinopoly and Karachi. The maximum temperature variations are moderate in most places except at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Cochin, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Allahabad, and Jhansi (4 to 8° above the average) and at Delhi, Khandwa, Nagpur and Amraoti (6 to 11° below the average). The highest maximum was 107° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot on the Malabar Coast and very cool in the Punjab, but elsewhere the departures below or above the mean are small. Humidity has increased largely at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Karwar, Ajmere, Jacobabad, and Trichinopoly, but has changed by small amounts only in other places. The skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Rain has fallen in Gujarat, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency (except Sholapur), on the Malabar Coast (except Cochin) and also at Agra, Jhansi and Neemuch; the principal falls are 7·15" at Delhi, 2·42" at Jabulpore, 1·93" at Agra, 1·58" at Calicut, and nearly an inch at Belgaum and Saugor. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Karwar and Bombay is unusually steep; hence light to moderate showers are probable. Pressure is abnormally low in Lower Sind and Gujarat, and also in the neigbourhood of Allahabad and Raipur, and strong winds and rather heavy rain are to be expected. The general weather conditions all over the country except the Madras Presidency and the Indus Valley continue to be favourable for more or less rain.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[by telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Barometer has risen over a large part of Northern and Central India, but has fallen generally elsewhere. The depression reported in the neighbourhood of Sutna yesterday practically filled up, but fresh depression appeared at the head of the bay and was advancing north-westward. The pressure has been very low in North-West India, and gradients have been steep. Monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea have been blowing across Sind, Kattiwar, and Rajputana to the Punjab. Westerly winds prevail across the Peninsula, southerly winds over the Bay, and easterly winds on the Gangetic plain. The force has been fairly normal. The temperature has fallen briskly in North-West

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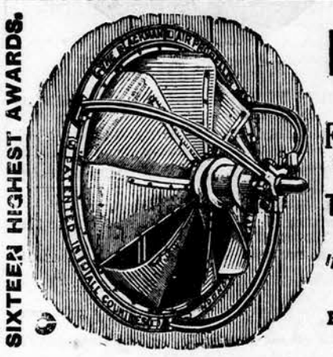

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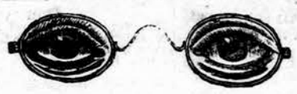

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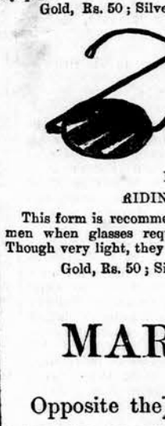

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